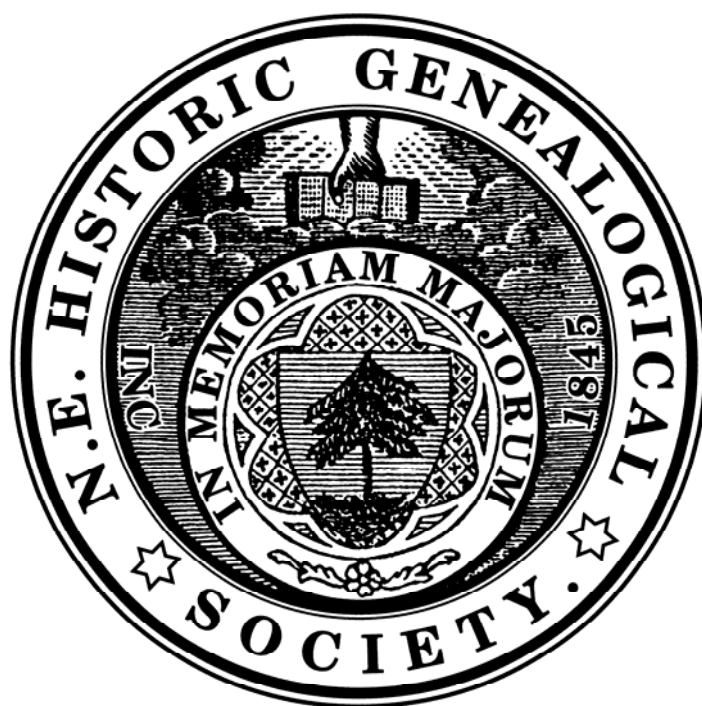


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**THE NEW ENGLAND HISTORICAL
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EDITORIAL

Almost every issue of the *Register* has at least one article that spends some time commenting on and correcting errors that have appeared in print. We and others warn researchers to be careful to “verify” information taken from sources that are not carefully documented, even from sources considered generally reliable. A typical situation is that a statement may conflict with other evidence and thus need further research.

For example, Clarence Bowen’s *Genealogies of Woodstock Families* is a massive and helpful work. However, when he wrote that Caleb Davis mentioned his mother, Mrs. Sarah Whitney, in his 1797 will, that statement conflicted with the death notice of Mrs. Sarah Whitney of Weston, Massachusetts, age 83, mother of ten children and 103 grandchildren, in the *Columbian Centinel* of 16 December 1795. Was Caleb’s will really dated in 1797? No, it was dated 10 March 1795 and proved in 1797. Other details convinced me that the death notice was for the Sarah in question, who did indeed have ten children.

Another example: Abigail Pierpont married Ebenezer Newell and had five daughters in Roxbury, Massachusetts. By 1790 she was called “widow” in a deed. But many online databases claim that her husband Ebenezer died in Needham, Massachusetts, in 1798. There is indeed a death record for an Ebenezer Newell in Needham in that year. But he had had a long public career in that town, while Abigail and her family were living in Roxbury. So when did her Ebenezer die? Abigail was made administratrix of his estate on 22 July 1768 and on the same day was made guardian of three of their children, including Susanna Pierpont Newell, all recorded in Roxbury.

Both of these little puzzles were resolved by research in probate and land records and the wonderful *Early American Newspapers* now available online at www.NewEnglandAncestors.org. Take time to dig into the appropriate sources and get it right!

– Helen Schatvet Ullmann

We begin this issue with **Joseph² Daggett of Martha’s Vineyard, His Native American Wife, and Their Descendants**. Joseph Daggett’s first marriage may be the only documented one between an English colonist and a Native American in seventeenth-century New England. Author R. Andrew Pierce corrects prior accounts of both of Joseph Daggett’s wives and provides a detailed genealogy of the descendants of the two daughters by the Native American wife. By the 1740s the only surviving descendants seem to have been Samuel Look of Rochester, Massachusetts (ca. 1702–ca. 1782), and his cousin Shubal Hardin of Martha’s Vineyard (ca. 1722–1782). These two men, in turn, had many descendants.

Early New England wives without maiden names are a common problem for *Register* readers. By carefully analyzing available data, author Ernest Helliwell convincingly answers the question, **Was Mary, Wife of Nathaniel Barker, a Daughter of George¹ Kilbourne of Rowley, Massachusetts?** In addition, the article provides valuable information about James¹ Barker of Rowley and his wives.

A Probable Royal Descent for Thomas Bradbury of Salisbury, Massachusetts, provides a probable descent from Edward I, replacing various possible or claimed lines. The article is by the late Marshall K. Kirk, and was edited for publication by Martin Hollick. The descent hinges on two probable connections: Katherine (Fulnetby) Dynewell (say 1490–1546), shown as Generation 10 at the end of the article, was probably the child of the parents shown in Generation 9, and probably the mother of the woman shown in Generation 11.

Many *Register* articles began as corrections to published genealogies and developed into multipage articles; **Samuel Hall (1664–1733) of Taunton and Middleborough, Massachusetts, and Connecticut**, is one of these. Author Jane Belcher noticed that accounts of this Samuel Hall confused him with other men of the same name in Taunton. When she was finished with this article, she had tracked his moves across Massachusetts and Connecticut, and provided accounts of his sixteen children by two wives.

In January 2004, Deborah Kimball Nowers' article about her ancestress, Deborah Trask, was published in the *Register*. Now, three years later, we are publishing her account of Deborah Trask's immigrant ancestor, **Osmond¹ Trask and His Children of Salem and Beverly, Massachusetts**. The article includes his many grandchildren and their marriages.

In Part Two of **Genealogist John Farmer Discovers His Ancestry: The Warwickshire Family of Edward¹ Farmer, Isabel¹ (Farmer) (Wyman) (Blood) Green, and Thomas¹ Pollard, of Billerica, Massachusetts**, author Nathaniel Lane Taylor presents John Farmer's correspondence with a cousin in England in 1822–23, and shows that John Farmer was evidently doubtful of the claims to gentry origins for their family. Taylor shows that these claims were indeed unfounded.

– Henry B. Hoff

JOSEPH DAGGETT OF MARTHA'S VINEYARD, HIS NATIVE AMERICAN WIFE, AND THEIR DESCENDANTS

R. Andrew Pierce

That the first wife of Joseph² Daggett, a son of the immigrant John Daggett of Martha's Vineyard, was Native American has long been known by local historians and by some New England genealogical scholars.^[1] This may be the only documented intermarriage between a Native American and an English colonist in seventeenth-century New England.^[2] It is all the more interesting because there are many descendants of this union living today.

However, both Doggett and Banks made some serious errors in "researching" the name and parentage of Joseph Daggett's Indian wife, errors that have been repeated in other publications during the century since. They also missed the probability that Daggett married twice, and that his second wife, from whom most of his progeny descends, was probably not Native American. The objective of this article is to present the proof and circumstances of Daggett's marriages, his first wife's identity, and their known descendants.

The English origins of the Daggetts have been recently updated. John Doggett (born say 1600, died 1673) married Alice Brotherton (born 1603) in 1622; they immigrated to Watertown, Massachusetts, in 1630, moved to Rehoboth, Massachusetts, by 1646 and to Martha's Vineyard by 1651.^[3] In 1660 John bought a

¹ Samuel Bradlee Doggett, *A History of the Doggett-Daggett Family* (Boston: Rockwell & Churchill, 1894), 84–85; Charles Edward Banks, *The History of Martha's Vineyard, Dukes County Massachusetts*, 3 vols. (Boston: George Dean, 1911), 3:140–42. More specifically, this Native American woman was the mother of Daggett's two eldest daughters, and there is no proof that an actual marriage occurred. There is, however, proof that the Vineyard's legal system allowed marriages between whites and Native American Wampanoags. Dukes County court records show that on 28 December 1680, Abigail Norton and Samuel Iacombs (the son of Hiacoomes, the Vineyard's first Indian convert to Christianity) were sentenced for committing fornication. Samuel was to pay £5 to "the countrey" and 20 shillings to Abigail, who was to pay £5 or be whipped ten strips or marry him. There is no evidence that a marriage between Abigail and Samuel actually occurred. Experience Mayhew, *Indian Converts: Or, Some Account of the Lives and Dying Species of a Considerable Number of the Christianized Indians of Martha's Vineyard* (London: "printed for S. Gerrish, bookseller in Boston in New-England," 1727), 91, in its sketch of Samuel Hiacoomes, notes that as a young man he "fell . . . into the Sin of Fornication, with a white Woman living in the Town where he dwelt."

² Email dated 3 January 2007 from Robert Charles Anderson, Director of the Great Migration Study Project, to the editor. The oft-repeated story that the wife of Austin Bearse of Barnstable, Massachusetts, was the daughter of the sachem Iyannough has been examined and largely dismissed by Donald Lines Jacobus in "Austin Bearse and His Alleged Indian Connections," *The American Genealogist* 15 (1938–39), 111–18.

³ Gordon L. Remington, "Alice Brotherton, Wife of John¹ Doggett of Martha's Vineyard," *The American Genealogist* 72 (1997):89–100; Robert Charles Anderson, *The Great Migration Begins: Immigrants to New England, 1620–1633*, 3 vols. (Boston: NEHGS, 1995), 1:568–70.

large farm from Wampamauk, alias Mr. Sam, the Sachem of Sanchekantacket (part of the town of Edgartown from 1671 until 1880, and now the town of Oak Bluffs).^[4]

1. JOSEPH² DAGGETT (*John*¹). No birth or baptism record or marriage record has been found for Joseph Daggett, who was John and Alice's youngest child.^[5] In 1699 he, "aged 51 years or thereabouts," testified that he had been at a meeting of the Indians at Tacamy "about 28 or 29 years agoe." "Having many years scrupled the usuall way of swearing," he "declared the within written to be the truth spoken in the presence of God."^[6] Banks surmised from this last statement that Joseph may have been a Quaker. Thus his approximate birth date was 1648.

Joseph Daggett's twenty-five-acre lot "where his dwelling house is this present year 1673" was among those divided to every proprietor in 1671.^[7] He inherited several tracts of land on the Vineyard by his father's will of 1673, and as Joseph Doggett of Tisbury, he was granted part of Sanchekantacket Neck at Edgartown in 1674, after his father's death.^[8] During the next forty years he bought and sold land in both towns, and frequently appeared in town, land, and court records. His place of residence is usually given as Tisbury. Banks, citing town records, observes that he was "surveyor of highways, 1687; was on the committee to divide common lands in 1689, 1690, 1703, 1708; selectman, 1689, 1693, and 1695; pound keeper, 1690; constable, 1697; and had other small duties at various times till 1716."^[9]

Both Doggett and Banks correctly cite, as their primary proof for the identity of Joseph Daggett's first wife, the following deed, dated 25 March 1685/6 and recorded in Dukes County 22 April 1686:

Know all men by these presents that I, Puttusaquin, of Sanchacantackett, do freely give unto my cousins Hester and Ellis Daggett, a certain tract of meadow . . . on the N side of Ohkeshkepe Neck . . . between Quaniumo and the W end of Asanostackitt Pond . . . with all the nookes and coves lying between the mentioned bounds . . . this I do . . . for the natural love and affection to them, being of my near kindred, always to be understood that if they cannot enjoy the said meadow by reason of the English claim, that then it shall return to me or my heirs.

The deed was acknowledged before Thomas Mayhew, Justice of the Peace, and Matthew Mayhew, Chief Magistrate, by "Mr. Sam, alias Wabamuck, Sachem of

⁴ Dukes County Deeds, 2:253.

⁵ Anderson, *Great Migration Begins* [note 3], 1:570.

⁶ Suffolk Files #3834, at the Massachusetts State Archives.

⁷ William S. Swift and Jennie W. Cleveland, comp., *Records of the Town of Tisbury, Mass., Beginning June 29, 1669, and Ending May 16, 1864* (Boston: Wright & Potter, 1903), 4–5.

⁸ Anderson, *Great Migration Begins* [note 3], 1:569, citing Plymouth County Probate Records, 3:1:94; Edgartown Town Records, 1657–1873 [FHL 0,911,753].

⁹ Banks, *History of Martha's Vineyard* [note 1], 2:44–47 (sketch of Joseph Daggett in "Annals of West Tisbury").

Sanchakantackett,” that it was by his permission.^[10] The term “cousin” was then often used to describe a niece or a nephew, and another deed in 1698 confirms that this was the relationship between Puttuspauquin and the Daggett girls.

Puttuspauquin was almost certainly the same as “Wuttuspahquin” who, at an Indian church meeting at “Sengekontackitt” in 1666, asked the Rev. John Cotton “whether if a man have the spirit of God within him, that be enough to fitt him to be one of the church?”^[11]

On 22 July 1684 Puttuspauquin, “an Indian Sachem of Sanchakantackett,” complained against William Weekes for trespass.^[12] In 1686 Puttuspauquin made and recorded the above deed to his nieces, but no further record is found of him. He may well have perished in an epidemic in 1690 which killed almost one-third of the Vineyard’s Native American population.^[13]

Puttuspauquin’s wife was probably “Sarah Tuspah” who on 3 May 1695 was confirmed in a piece of land at “Akkashkuppeh.”^[14] In 1709 Job Peossen sold to John Colman, about fifty acres (“one share”) in Sanchekantacket Neck, bounded northeast by Organ (Setum) and west by “the land of Sarah Patuspauquin an indian Squa.”^[15]

Although Puttuspauquin was called a “sachem” of Sanchakantackett, this title was often ascribed to an Indian who deeded land to an English colonist or who was known to have had ancient, inherited rights to his own section of land. There is no evidence that he was the brother of “Mr. Sam, alias Wabamuck,” the chief Sachem and actual ruler of that territory.

Wampamauk (also called Wabamuck) has many deeds on record in Dukes County from 1660 onward, as do his two daughters and legal heirs. Banks’ first error was in making Puttuspauquin and his presumed sister, Joseph Daggett’s wife, into siblings of Wampamauk without any proof (though it is likely that Wampamauk was somehow related). Wampamauk granted land at Sanchekantacket to many of his subjects during the late 1600s.

Banks’ second error was to state that Joseph Daggett’s first wife was Alice Sissetom or Setum, daughter of Thomas Sissetom or Setum of Sanchekantacket,

¹⁰ Dukes County Deeds, 1:251.

¹¹ John Cotton Jr., “Journal and Vocabulary of the Indians (at Martha’s Vineyard), 1665–1678,” manuscript at Massachusetts Historical Society; Len Travers, ed., “The Missionary Journal of John Cotton, Jr., 1666–1678,” *Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society* 109 (1998):68. This Wuttuspahquin should not be confused with Watuspauquin, the “Black Sachem” of the Assawamset tribe who married a daughter of Massasoit, who joined his brother-in-law Metacom, alias King Philip, in rebellion and was executed in 1676.

¹² Dukes County Court Records, in the Clerk’s Office at Edgartown, and on microfilm at the Massachusetts State Archives. These records are in chronological order and only intermittently paginated.

¹³ Mayhew, *Indian Converts* [note 1], 86: “When the Epidemical Fever began to rage, which swept away many of our Indians in and about the year 1690 . . .”

¹⁴ Howwaswee (Hosuit) Family Papers, John Carter Brown Library, Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island, MS America, File FG-M7. Mss.Acc. #333060-6.

¹⁵ Dukes County Deeds, 2:22.

who with her sister Keziah Setum received land from the Sachem Wampamog on 14 March 1689.^[16] The deed was recorded in 1740, when Keziah Papumunit and Abiah Togoosin deeded the land to their nephew Benjamin Job.^[17] Banks mistakenly cited the deed as being in 1669 rather than 1689, thus making Alice Sissetom about the same age as Joseph Daggett when she was in fact a generation younger.

The only other apparent reasons for Banks to have connected the two are that Joseph Daggett named a daughter Alice (presumably after his own mother) and that both families lived at Sanchekantacket. Joseph Daggett bought land from Thomas Setum and from other Indian proprietors of Sanchekantacket.

In Dukes County court records we find a further clue about Daggett's wife — for on 26 May 1685,

Joseph Daggett and Zakery Wonhorsoott Complayneth Against zakery his Son in law for Stelling Severall things: In the Case . . . betwen Joseph daggett playntiff and Zakery the Son in Law to Joseph Daggett Defendant we find [Zakery] giltie of stelling from the playntife the vallew of 3 pounds and sixtene shillings. Memorandum that zakery wonhassall Is included in this with Joseph daget in this verdict. The judgement . . . Is that Zakery the son in law of Joseph daggett is . . . to pay seven pounds & twelfe shilings for a fine beside the verdict. The Court doth bind Zakeriah . . . to be a servant to sayd daggett . . . the term of too yerse.^[18]

On 28 May 1685 Joseph Daggett complained against Simon Athearn “for bying of Zakery his son in law too silk hoods (and) one Axe which were stolen from sayd Daggett. The Bench sath that Simon Athearn shall Return one silk hood to Joseph Daggett and . . . pay eightene shillings fine.”^[19] Neither of Daggett's daughters was yet married, and most likely the term “son in law” meant a stepson. So it would appear that Daggett's wife had a son Zachary, who was born perhaps in the early or mid 1660s.

Zachary Wonhorsoott (Wonhosso, Horse, Horser, etc.), who also prosecuted Joseph Daggett's stepson Zachary, was born say 1655 (he first appeared in Dukes County court records in 1678), and was perhaps related to Daggett's wife. He bought land at Tisbury in 1684, and sold it in 1704.^[20] He was prosecuted for various offenses in the Dukes County courts until 1704; his wife Ame or Ann signed the 1704 deed and witnessed another deed in 1707.^[21]

In 1701 Thomas Look, Joseph Daggit, Edward Cottle Sr., and Zachariah Houser voted against making Josias Torrey the Town of Tisbury's minister.^[22] Zackaria Wonhaso was registered with an ear mark for his cattle in Edgartown

¹⁶ Ibid., 6:412.

¹⁷ Suffolk Files [note 5], #50186.

¹⁸ Dukes County Court Records [note 12].

¹⁹ Ibid.

²⁰ Dukes County Deeds, 1:367; 2:49.

²¹ Ibid., 2:49.

²² Swift and Cleveland, *Records of Tisbury* [note 7], 42.

between 1703 and 1710.^[23] In 1711 the will of Joseph Daggett's daughter, Ellis Daggett, mentioned that her son Samuel Look was then "living with Zachariah Horse of the Indian Town in Tisbury."^[24] Zachariah soon moved to Rochester, Plymouth County, Massachusetts, where he was involved in deeds from 1713 to 1725.^[25] Since Samuel Look married a Rochester girl about 1724 (see below), it seems likely he had moved there with Zachariah.

On 8 January 1688 Esther and Ellis Daggett were found guilty of stealing linen from William Parslow and his wife.^[26] On 11 September 1690, Joseph Daggett, "in behalfe of his two dafters Esther and Ellis Daggett," complained against Jacob Norton and James Pease Jr. "for mowing and conveying away grass or hay in and uppon a sertayn persell of marsh or medowe comonly cauled Anycaus on the N side of Ageskape Neck and on the E side of Homes Hole belonging to his sayd two dafters . . . to [the] damage of . . . fifty pounds."^[27]

On 25 May 1698, Joseph Daggett quitclaimed to his daughter Ellis Daggett, his right in the meadow which was given her "by her uncle Tuspaquin." He also deeded to her a neck of land adjoining that meadow, at "Ankaw" in Edgartown, which was "bounded as in the deed I had of Thomas Tyler."^[28]

The first name of Joseph Daggett's Indian wife is not known, nor is it known whether or not she was still alive in 1686 when her daughters received their land. The birth dates of Esther and Ellis/Alice Daggett can be estimated at about 1670–72 based on land and court records. Joseph's six other known children were considerably younger, the eldest being born about 1692.

Moreover, if Joseph's Indian wife were also the mother of his presumed stepson Zachary, who was born perhaps by 1664 (assuming he was at least 21 when prosecuted in 1685), there would have been at least forty years between Zachary's birth and that of Joseph's youngest daughter Hepzibah, born say 1706. Even if Joseph's wife had given birth to Zachary at a very young age, she would have been over 50 at the birth of Hepzibah. Thus, Joseph Daggett must have had a second wife.

So, though there is no direct evidence of either marriage, it is presumed that Joseph's first, Native American wife died between 1672 and 1692, perhaps in a smallpox epidemic in 1690 which devastated the Vineyard's Indian population and left the white population relatively unscathed,^[29] and that he married a second

²³ Edgartown Town Records [note 8], 1:47.

²⁴ Dukes County Probate, 1:31.

²⁵ On 20 November 1713, Benjamin Burges of Rochester sold twelve acres there to Zechariah Hosseur, "late resident" of Rochester. On 18 May 1721, Burges sold more land to him. On 17 July and 3 September 1725, Zechariah Hoser of Rochester, cooper, sold land to John Summers (Plymouth County Deeds, 11:150; 15:182; 21:32, 175).

²⁶ Dukes County Court Records [note 12].

²⁷ Ibid.; Suffolk Files [note 5], #144445.

²⁸ Dukes County Deeds, 1:26. Thomas Tyler [Jr.] was a Wampanoag and a nephew of the sachem Wampamauk.

²⁹ See note 13.

wife Amy about 1691. Amy was named in his will in 1704, and either she or her daughter Amy witnessed Ellis Daggett's will in 1711 and witnessed a deed on 17 November 1712.^[30]

Banks says that Amy was "Amy Eddy, daughter of John & Hepzibah (Daggett) Eddy of Tisbury . . . the basis for this belief is largely circumstantial and too complicated to warrant explanation. It is founded on deeds, probates, statements of kinship and tradition."^[31] We do not know what this evidence is, so we cannot follow Banks' reasoning. There is no record of John and Hepzibah (Daggett) Eddy having a daughter named Amy,^[32] and more importantly, Joseph Daggett and Hepzibah (Daggett) Eddy were siblings. Thus, it would have been illegal for Joseph Daggett to have married his niece.

Perhaps Banks noticed that Samuel Manter, the Eddys' grandson, was appointed guardian to one of the Daggetts' minor children in 1718, being their "kinsman"; however, he was their first cousin once removed on their father's side^[33] and not necessarily any relation to their mother Amy. Banks incorrectly states that Amy "was not mentioned in John Eddy's will in 1714, either because he had provided for her or she was dead."^[34]

Perhaps in 1716, Joseph and Betey Josnin, she as the "eldest daughter & heir to Mr. Sam Late Sachem of Sanchacantackett," confirmed a sale for £5 to John Tallman, land at Okgashkuppeh (more particularly at "Oohquaesuh") "towards the west within where lies the fresh meadow of Anne Doggid." No date appears on the deed, which was recorded 25 September 1718, but it was perhaps made around the same time as two similar unrecorded deeds from the Josnins to Tallman, one dated 18 March 1715/6, the other undated.^[35]

No contemporary Anne Doggid (Doggett/Daggett) appears in records, and it is likely that *Ame* Doggid was meant; perhaps Amy held land in her own right, but nothing more is known. This raises the possibility that Amy was also an Indian. But neither she nor her children by Joseph Daggett are on record as having inherited title to Indian land, as did Joseph's two oldest daughters. It is probable that the deed was made after the death of Joseph Daggett which took place between 24 December 1717 and 12 August 1718, as will be seen below.

On 4 June 1715, Joseph Daggett, wheelwright of Edgartown, deeded,

in consideration of the love and good will which I beare unto Esther Cottle my grand daughter, daughter unto Edward Cottle . . . all [my] right . . . unto . . . a tract . . . of salt marsh or meadow ground . . . in Edgartown . . . at Sanchcantacket . . . on that

³⁰ Dukes County Probate, 1:59–60, 31; Dukes County Deeds, 2:340.

³¹ Banks, *History of Martha's Vineyard* [note 1], 3:141–42.

³² Ruth Story Devereux Eddy, *The Eddy Family in America* (Boston: T. O. Metcalf, 1930), 32–34, 46, shows a daughter Amy (Eddy) Daggett, but admits that Amy is not mentioned in her father's will.

³³ *Ibid.*, 34, 46.

³⁴ Banks, *History of Martha's Vineyard* [note 1], 3:141–42.

³⁵ Dukes County Deeds, 6:465; Ives Goddard and Kathleen J. Bragdon, *Native Writings in Massachusetts*, 2 vols. (Philadelphia: American Philosophical Society, 1988), 1:148, 205, 209.

part . . . comonly called Onka . . . containing all the meadow . . . between a place called Quonyamoo and a small neck caled Oohquees and being also the southermost part of the meadow yt was . . . devided between my daughters Ester Cottle and Ellis Dagget both now deceased.^[36]

On 24 December 1717 Joseph Daggett of Edgartown quitclaimed to Jabez Athearn of Tisbury all right and title to a three-acre tract in Tisbury, on the north side of the old mill brook.^[37] In August 1718 John Dagget was appointed to administer the estate of Joseph Daggett, “lately died intestate”; an inventory of “moveable estate” was returned. But on 12 August 1718 the will of Joseph Dagget of Tisbury, made 11 October 1704, was approved:^[38]

I the said Joseph Dagget being now in good health and . . . understanding and memory not knowing the time of my death . . . do . . . bequeath unto my wife Amey Dagget the use and improvement of all my real estate during her natural life or widdow hood for her own benefit and for the bringing up of my children not selling any part thereof . . . [and] my movable estate whatsoever to be at her sole disposall for her own maintainance during her life and the maintainance of my children while with her: Nextly after . . . her . . . death or marriage: I do . . . bequeath unto my son John Dagget . . . my lands both upland and meadow lands . . . within the Township of Edgartown saveing only a certain . . . percell of meaddow . . . being on the beach at a place called the farm: Bounded NE by the meadow of Jeames Allen and W by the pond and S by a place where said beach hath ben formerly cut through . . . Nextly after my said wife her decease or marriage: I do . . . bequeath unto my son Joseph Dagget all . . . my lands both uplands and meadow lands . . . in the Town of Tisbury . . . also I give unto my sd son Joseph Dagget that peice of meadow at the Farm as it is above bounded. Nextly my will is that if either of my sones desease without isue that the surviveing shall have all . . . of the lands abovementioned; Nextly I leave my said wife to do for my three daughters namely Amie, Temperance and Elizabeth as she shall see cause out of my movable estate. The reason why I give nothing . . . unto my other children is because they have already received their portions. Lastly I do constitute . . . my said wife Amie Dagget . . . executrix of . . . this my last will and testament.

The unnamed children “who had already received their portion,” obviously referred to Joseph’s two elder daughters by his first wife, to whom he had deeded land in 1698. No further record is found of his wife Amy, either in the estate settlement or in the guardianships for the children. And the inventory includes “2 suits of womans cloaths,” so Amy might have predeceased him.

Banks mistakenly believed that Joseph Daggett had a son Joseph, “born about 1668,” and that *he* was Amy’s husband: “The will of Joseph Daggett dated 17 Oct. 1704, was not pro. until 12 Aug. 1718, the same year that his father’s estate was administered. It would seem that the son’s death necessitated the settlement

³⁶ Dukes County Deeds, 3:111.

³⁷ *Ibid.*, 3:464. Joseph Daggett signed by mark as did witness Temperance Daggett.

³⁸ Dukes County Probate, 1:59–60, 73.

of his father's large real estate interests.”^[39]

The idea that the 1704 testator was a son of the elder Joseph probably arose because when Joseph's administration papers were filed in 1718, it was first stated that he “died intestate” — but a will was soon filed. Banks obviously believed these documents were for two different men when they actually were for the same man; the land and probate records make it clear that the Joseph Daggett who began buying land in Dukes County in the 1670s was the same one who died by 12 August 1718. Thus Banks added an extra generation to the Daggett family which has been copied by genealogists ever since.

Children of Joseph² Daggett by his Native American first wife, a sister of Puttspaquin:

- 2 i. ESTHER³ DAGGETT, b. say 1670; m. EDWARD COTTLE.
- 3 ii. ELLIS/ALICE DAGGETT, b. say 1672; had children.

Children of Joseph Daggett by second wife Amy (not proved to be of Native American descent):

- iii. ELIZABETH DAGGETT, b. ca. 1692; d. Edgartown in late 1764 age 72.^[40] She received her share of her father's estate on 3 Aug. 1719, and m. JOHN MARCHANT by Oct. 1720 when they sold to her brother John all her right in their father's estate.^[41]
- iv. AMY DAGGETT, b. ca. 1694; d. Tisbury 20 April 1771, age 77 years and ½ month;^[42] m. Edgartown 22 Dec. 1715 THOMAS MARTAIN.^[43] On 12 Sept. 1720 Esther Cottle quitclaimed to Thomas Martain all her right to the estate of her grandfather, Joseph Daggett.^[44] Thomas Martain and wife Amy then sold this right to Amy's brother, John Daggett, on 23 Sept. 1720.^[45]
- v. JOHN DAGGETT, b. say 1696; m. say 1717 (based on estimated birth date of first child) SARAH _____.^[46] He inherited his father's lands in Edgartown. On 3 Aug. 1719 Thomas and Ame Martaine, Elizabeth Dagget, Temperence Daggett, and Hepzibah Dagget (by her guardian Thomas Martaine) received

³⁹ Banks, *History of Martha's Vineyard* [note 1], 3:142.

⁴⁰ *Vital Records of Edgartown, Massachusetts, to the Year 1850* (Boston: NEHGS, 1906), 241; Harriet M. Pease, “Copy of a Record of Deaths Kept by the Rev. Samuel Kingsbury, Minister of the Gospel at Edgartown, Mass.,” *Register* 52 (1898):230–33 at 231, 368–71.

⁴¹ Dukes County Deeds, 4:184; Banks, *History of Martha's Vineyard* [note 1], 3:291.

⁴² Charles Edward Banks, “Settlers of Martha's Vineyard,” 25 vols., unpaginated manuscript, 1922, R. Stanton Avery Special Collections Dept., NEHGS, Mss A B32, vol. 7 (not in *Vital Records of Tisbury, Massachusetts, to the Year 1850* [Boston: NEHGS, 1910]).

⁴³ *Vital Records of Edgartown* [note 40], 115; Banks, *History of Martha's Vineyard* [note 1], 3:298.

⁴⁴ Dukes County Deeds, 7:225.

⁴⁵ *Ibid.*, 7:144.

⁴⁶ *Ibid.*; Banks, *History of Martha's Vineyard* [note 1], 3:142. The births of John and Sarah Daggett's children are not recorded in the Edgartown vital records, but the Tisbury vital records include the death of their son, Joseph Daggett, on 2 May 1810 age 91, yielding an estimated birth date of 1719 (*Vital Records of Tisbury* [note 42], 208).

- from John Dagget their share of their father Joseph Daggett's estate).^[47] This deed indicates that Elizabeth and Temperance were of age by that date.
- vi. TEMPERANCE DAGGETT, b. 1698 or 1701;^[48] d. Edgartown 3 Sept. 1776 age 76; m. SAMUEL HUXFORD.^[49] On 21 Oct. 1718 Temperance Daggett chose her "couzen" Samuel Manter as her guardian.^[50] On 28 July 1719 she discharged Manter from his duties with relation to her share of her father's estate,^[51] and on 3 Aug. 1719 she received her share of her father's estate.
 - vii. JOSEPH DAGGETT, b. ca. 1704; d. Edgartown between April and July 1772 age 68;^[52] m. SARAH _____.^[53] On 21 Oct. 1718 he chose James Allen as his guardian, he being over the age of 14.^[54] He inherited his father's lands in Tisbury and a parcel at "the Farm" in Sanchekantacket.
 - viii. HEPZIBAH DAGGETT, b. say 1706 (not mentioned in her father's will dated 31 Oct. 1704); d. 1742–48.^[55] On 21 Oct. 1718 Thomas Martain was appointed as her guardian, she being under the age of 14.^[56] She m. Edgartown 17 Dec. 1725 ENOCH NORTON.^[57] On 8 July 1728 Enoch and Hephzibah Norton sold to John Butler Jr., "one seventh part of all ye lands formerly belonging unto Joseph Daggett of Edgartown, deceased, at Farm Neck . . . now partly in ye improvement of John Daggett."^[58]

Although Banks says that the descendants of Joseph's son John Daggett were later derisively called "the Bow and Arrow Daggetts" by their white neighbors, there is as yet no proof that Joseph's six youngest children were part Native American. Thus the rest of this article will treat the descendants of his two eldest daughters, Esther and Ellis Daggett, who are proved to have been half Native American.

⁴⁷ Dukes County Probate, 1:92.

⁴⁸ It is evident that in the summer of 1719 Temperance reached the age at which she could receive her inheritance without a guardian. However, it is not clear whether that age for females was 18 or 21 on Martha's Vineyard at that time (courtesy of Eric G. Grundset who has studied legal ages in Colonial America). Although Joseph Daggett's will mentions daughters "Amie, Temperance and Elizabeth," it appears that Elizabeth was older than Temperance based on the fact Elizabeth had no guardian — and that Elizabeth was older than Amy based on their ages at death.

⁴⁹ *Vital Records of Edgartown* [note 40], 231; Pease, "Copy of Record of Deaths" [note 40], *Register* 52:369; Banks, *History of Martha's Vineyard* [note 1], 3:214.

⁵⁰ Dukes County Probate, 1:76.

⁵¹ *Ibid.*, 1:91.

⁵² *Vital Records of Edgartown* [note 40], 218; Pease, "Copy of Record of Deaths" [note 40], *Register* 52:232.

⁵³ Banks, *History of Martha's Vineyard* [note 1], 3:142.

⁵⁴ Dukes County Probate, 1:75.

⁵⁵ Banks, *History of Martha's Vineyard* [note 1], 3:359.

⁵⁶ Dukes County Probate, 1:77.

⁵⁷ *Vital Records of Edgartown* [note 40], 115.

⁵⁸ Dukes County Deeds, 4:302.

2. ESTHER³ DAGGETT (*Joseph², John¹*), was born at Tisbury, Martha's Vineyard, say 1670. In 1686 she and her sister Ellis received land at "Ohkeshkepe Neck" in Edgartown from their uncle Puttspaquin.^[59] Both sisters were found guilty on 8 January 1688 of stealing from William Parslow and his wife.^[60] On 11 September 1690, on the sisters' behalf, their father Joseph Daggett sued Jacob Norton and James Pease Jr. for trespass on a meadow in Edgartown "on the N side of Ageskape Neck comonly cauled Anycaus."^[61]

Esther married say 1695 **EDWARD COTTLE JR.**, who was born at Salisbury, Massachusetts, 28 September 1666, son of Edward and Judith (____) Cottle, who later came to Tisbury.^[62] The younger Cottle bought land at Edgartown from Ponit, the Sachem of Nobnockit (Holmes' Hole), on 20 December 1695.^[63] He lived near Tockheagin's lot at Sanchekantacket.^[64]

On 4 April 1698 the town of Edgartown divided a piece of meadow at Ankaw, near Thomas West's house, between Edward Cottle and his wife, on the one part, and Ellis Daggett on the other part.^[65] On 9 April 1698 Edward Cottle and Hester his wife sold to Robert Cathcart two acres of meadow at "Sanchacantacket alias Ankaw."^[66] No further record is found of Esther, and Edward married second, say 1701, Abigail Allen, daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Holley/Holloway) Allen of Dartmouth, Massachusetts.^[67]

On 10 June 1708, Edward Cottle acknowledged that he had sold to the late Samuell Sarson,

certain meadowes and marsh adjoyning to a salt pond or bay at the S . . . part of homseshole harbor . . . in two parcells . . . the northermost one beginning by the pond, by the land formerly belonging to . . . an indian caled Takhegin and from thence to continue by sd pond S until it discontinuew S by reason of the upland interposing joyneth to sd salt pond, on the S side of sd upland.

Cottle quitclaimed all right in the land "for himself his heirs etc. or under any claiming under any related in blood to my late wife Heaster, now deceased."^[68]

On 17 July 1747 Edward Cottle of Edgartown deeded for "the love and good will which I beare to my grandson Shubal Harden of Tisbury, blacksmith, the

⁵⁹ See note 10.

⁶⁰ See note 25.

⁶¹ See note 26.

⁶² Banks, *History of Martha's Vineyard* [note 1], 2:42-44; 3:106; *Vital Records of Salisbury, Massachusetts, to the End of the Year 1849* (Topsfield, Mass.: Topsfield Historical Society, 1915), 59.

⁶³ Dukes County Deeds, 2:65.

⁶⁴ *Ibid.*, 2:138; 5:305.

⁶⁵ *Ibid.*, 1:24.

⁶⁶ *Ibid.*, 1:13.

⁶⁷ Banks, *History of Martha's Vineyard* [note 1], 3:107; *Genealogies of New Jersey Families from the Genealogical Magazine of New Jersey*, 2 vols. (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1996), 2:159-60.

⁶⁸ Dukes County Deeds, 2:184.

only surviving child of my daughter Esther Kimtin of Edgartown deceased,” a tract at Waquatequa pond which Cottle had bought from his son-in-law Benjamin Luce.^[69]

Edward Cottle made his will 2 November 1748, “being grown old & stricken in years;” it was proved 2 November 1751. He left all his property to his daughter Abigail [by his second wife], wife of Benjamin Luce.^[70]

Child of Edward and Esther (Daggett) Cottle:

- 4 i. ESTHER⁴ COTTLE, b. say 1695; m. MANASSEH KEMPTON.

3. ELLIS/ALICE³ DAGGETT (*Joseph², John¹*), was born at Tisbury, Martha's Vineyard, say 1672. In 1686 she and her sister Esther received land at “Ohkeshkepe Neck” in Edgartown from their uncle Puttuspauquin.^[71] Both sisters were found guilty on 8 January 1688 of stealing from William Parslow and his wife.^[72] On 11 September 1690, on the sisters' behalf, their father Joseph Daggett sued Jacob Norton and James Pease Jr. for trespass on a meadow in Edgartown “on the N side of Ageskape Neck comonly cauled Anycaus.”^[73]

On 4 April 1698 the town of Edgartown divided a piece of meadow at Ankaw, near Thomas West's house, between Edward Cottle and his wife, on the one part, and Ellis Daggett on the other part.^[74] On 25 May 1698, Joseph Daggett quitclaimed to his daughter Ellis Daggett his right in the meadow which was given her “by her uncle Tuspauquin.” He also deeded to her a neck of land adjoining that meadow, at “Ankaw” in Edgartown, which was “bounded as in the deed I had of Thomas Tyler.”^[75]

On 11 June 1703, Ellis Daggett sold to Samuel Sarson, two acres of meadow bounded N by the beach or holmseshole harbor, SW by the upland, E by the W end of Asanootakut Pond, and “W by the line bounding Kooskomoohka's land, so called but now in the tenure of sd Ellis Dagget.”^[76]

On 30 March 1697 Ellis Daggett was convicted of fornication with Henry Luce, who was ordered to pay for maintaining their child.^[77] He was born about 1677, son of Henry and Remember (Litchfield) Luce.^[78] And on 9 October 1702,

⁶⁹ Ibid., 8:133.

⁷⁰ Dukes County Probate, 3:274.

⁷¹ See note 10.

⁷² See note 25.

⁷³ See note 26.

⁷⁴ See note 63.

⁷⁵ See note 28.

⁷⁶ Dukes County Deeds, 1:89.

⁷⁷ Dukes County Court Records [note 12].

⁷⁸ Banks, *History of Martha's Vineyard* [note 1], 3:247; Martha F. McCourt, Thomas R. Luce, Robert L. Massard, and Catherine M. Mayhew, *The American Descendants of Henry Luce of Martha's Vineyard*, 5 vols. (Vancouver, Wash.: M.J.F. McCourt, 1994–99), 1:16, 22; Gerald James Parsons, “The Will of William Dennis of Scituate, Mass.,” *The American Genealogist* 33 (1957):153–56 at 155.

Ellis Daggett was convicted of fornication with Samuel Look, who was ordered to pay for the maintenance of their child.^[79] He was born on Nantucket in March 1683, son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Bunker) Look.^[80]

Ellis Daggett of Tisbury, “being under much sickness,” made her will 19 March 1711, providing as follows:

my son Henry commonly called Henry Luce, shall have all my lands and meadows at . . . Sanchecantacket . . . at a place called Ooquaces nigh Holmes Hole harbor on the South side . . . [and] he shall pay . . . to my son Samuell (commonly caled Samuell Look), his now living with Zachariah Horse of the Indian town in Tisbury, . . . seven pounds money when he [Samuell] shall come to be of the age of [21] years . . . if . . . Henry dont survive . . . till he come of age, then . . . Samuell to have the abovesd land and meadow . . . he . . . paying . . . to his sister Patience comonly caled Patience Allen . . . seven pounds money when he . . . comes of age . . . my dafter Patience shall have all my moveable estate, excepting such things as I shall give to my neice Hester Cottle . . . I give to sd Hester one flowered stone pitcher, a puter salt seller, [and] a great spinning wheel.

Ellis appointed her father Joseph Dagget as her executor, he to have any “overplus” left of her estate when her debts were paid. The will was witnessed by Ame Daggett (Ellis’ stepmother or half-sister) and proved 11 May 1711; an inventory was taken on 17 November 1711.^[81]

Ellis Daggett is known to have had three children, the first by Henry Luce, the second by Samuel Look, and the third perhaps by _____ Allen, all born at Tisbury:

- i. HENRY⁴ LUCE, b. ca. 1697. In 1711, his mother bequeathed him all her lands. As “Black Henry Luce,” he was a debtor to Robert Cathcart’s estate in 1720.^[82] He d. probably without issue since his half-brother Samuel Look evidently inherited their mother’s property which he conveyed by quitclaim deed in 1748.
- 5 ii. SAMUEL LOOK, b. ca. 1702; m. RUTH SAVORY.
- iii. PATIENCE ALLEN, birth date unknown (and she was not necessarily the youngest child). Ellis Daggett left daughter Patience most of her personal estate. No further definite record has been found, but in Nov. 1734 a Patience Daggett was found guilty of stealing from Nathaniel Worth and fined £8 14s. or to serve two years as a servant.^[83] No other Patience of the right age is found in the Daggett genealogy as either a descendant or a spouse, so she was perhaps this Patience Allen.

⁷⁹ Dukes County Court Records [note 12].

⁸⁰ Banks, *History of Martha’s Vineyard* [note 1], 3:238; Walter Goodwin Davis, *Massachusetts and Maine Families in the Ancestry of Walter Goodwin Davis (1885–1966)*, 3 vols. (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1996), 2:489.

⁸¹ Dukes County Probate, 1:31.

⁸² *Ibid.*, 1:107.

⁸³ Dukes County Court Records [note 12].

4. ESTHER⁴ COTTLE (*Esther³ Daggett, Joseph², John¹*), was born at Tisbury, Martha's Vineyard, say 1695. In 1711 her aunt Ellis Daggett left her "one flowered stone pitcher, a puter salt seller, [and] a great spinning wheel." On 4 June 1715 her grandfather Joseph Daggett deeded her his right to a tract of salt marsh or meadow at "Onka, between a place called Quonyamoo and a small neck caled Oohquees," being the southermost part of the meadow which had been divided between her mother and her aunt in 1698.^[84]

On 30 May 1718 Esther Cottle, single woman of Edgartown, quitclaimed to Thomas Norton, all right in two acres of meadow at "Onko."^[85] Hester Cottle was a debtor to Robert Cathcart's estate in 1720.^[86] On 12 September 1720 she quitclaimed to Thomas Martain, who had married Joseph Daggett's daughter Amy, all right to the estate of her grandfather Joseph Daggett.^[87] On 9 September 1724 she sold to Thomas West Jr., a tract a "Ankaw . . . in the possession of John Talman . . . but formerly belonging to Allis Daggett."^[88]

In October 1725 Hester, the wife of Manassah Kempton, was fined "for having a child by fornication."^[89] **MANASSEH KEMPTON** was born at Salem, Massachusetts, say 1684, son of Ephraim and Mary (Reeves) Kempton.^[90] He was sued in 1726 and 1729,^[91] and gave evidence in 1728.^[92] He was sued by John Worth in 1732,^[93] after which there is no further record of him.

The Rev. William Homes noted on 7 May 1727, "Hester Cottle departed this life lately."^[94] Esther Cottle was listed as a debtor (under "bad debts") in the 1734 inventory of John Worth's estate.^[95] On 17 July 1747 Edward Cottle conveyed land to his "grandson Shubal Harden of Tisbury, blacksmith, the only surviving child of my daughter Esther Kimtin of Edgartown deceased."^[96]

Esther Cottle had a child, perhaps by _____ Hardin:

- i. SHUBAL⁵ HARDIN, b. Edgartown ca. 1722,^[97] m. (1) by 20 Nov. 1744 ABIAH LUCE,^[98] daughter of Thomas and Hannah (_____) Luce of Tisbury,^[99] m. (2)

⁸⁴ Dukes County Deeds, 3:111.

⁸⁵ Ibid., 4:59.

⁸⁶ Dukes County Probate, 1:107.

⁸⁷ Dukes County Deeds, 7:225.

⁸⁸ Ibid., 4:107.

⁸⁹ Dukes County Court Records [note 12].

⁹⁰ Dean C. Smith, *The Ancestry of Eva Belle Kempton, 1878-1908, Part I: The Ancestry of Warren Francis Kempton, 1817-1879*, Melinde Lutz Sanborn, ed. (Boston: NEHGS, 1996), 82.

⁹¹ Dukes County Court Records [note 12].

⁹² Suffolk Files [note 5], #21403.

⁹³ Ibid., #165680.

⁹⁴ Charles E. Banks, "Diary of Rev. William Homes of Chilmark, Martha's Vineyard, 1689-1746," *Register* 50 (1896):160. Why she was called by her maiden name is unknown.

⁹⁵ Dukes County Probate, 3:30. Apparently this was an old debt.

⁹⁶ Ibid., 8:133.

⁹⁷ See note 103 below.

⁹⁸ Dukes County Deeds, 7:173, when she witnessed a deed as Abiah Hardin.

⁹⁹ *Descendants of Henry Luce* [note 78], 1:22, 41; Banks, *History of Martha's Vineyard* [note

by Oct. 1765 MARY (CLARK) COTTLE, bp. Chilmark 10 Dec. 1721, daughter of William and Bethia (Mayhew) Clark, and widow of Isaac Cottle.^[100]

On 28 March 1745, "Shobal" Harden of Edgartown, blacksmith, sold as an "estate of inheritance" for £18 to Ebenezer Rogers, two tracts of meadow in Edgartown, one being the two-acre "Cove Meadow" on the south side of "Ockquays Neck," bounded by lands of Theophilus Pease, Thomas Claghorn, John Tolman (deceased), and Thomas Norton. This tract is identical with that deeded by Puttspaquin to his two Daggett nieces in 1686. The other tract, half an acre, was near the first one.^[101]

Shubal enlisted as a corporal in Capt. Elisha Doane's company, Col. Samuel Waldo's regiment, on 5 Aug. 1746 for an expedition to Canada, and was mustered out on 31 Oct. 1747.^[102] He later served in the French and Indian War, 1757 to 1759.^[103]

On 17 July 1747 his grandfather, Edward Cottle, had deeded him a tract of land, calling him the only surviving child of his [Edward's] daughter, Esther Kintin. As Shubal Hardin, blacksmith, of Tisbury, he bought and sold land in Tisbury and Edgartown in the 1750s.^[104] On 24 Jan. 1757 he sold for £50 to Wilmot Wass, all his right in the estate of Joseph Daggett, "late of Edgartown, wheelrite, deceased . . . both in Edgartown & Tisbury, now partly in the possession of Joseph Daggett of Edgartown, cordwainer, & partly in the possession of [the heirs of] John Daggett late of [the same place]."^[105]

Shubal sold one half of a house in Tisbury to his son William Harden in 1776, and sold more land in 1778.^[106] On 30 Feb. 1780 he was judged "non compos mentis" and a guardian was appointed.^[107] He was sued by several creditors in early 1782,^[108] and died by 17 April 1782 when his stepson Abner Cottle won an execution against his estate (for a debt of £28 and costs) and was awarded ten acres and a house "now occupied by [Shubal's] widow Mary."^[109]

In Oct. 1783 Ephraim Hardin, blacksmith, of Tisbury; James Luce and

1], 3:251. The settlement of Thomas Luce's estate in 1725 (Dukes County Probate, file 1/71) mentions twelve children, all unnamed (and their births are not recorded in Tisbury vital records). On 2 March 1754 Shubal Harden and his wife Abiah, and other children of Thomas Luce, late of Tisbury, their mother Hannah being "late deceased," sold land (Dukes County Deeds, 7:294).

¹⁰⁰ Banks, *History of Martha's Vineyard* [note 1], 3:87–88, 111; Dukes County Deeds, 9:806; Catherine Merwin Mayhew, *Vital Records of Chilmark, Massachusetts, to the Year 1850* (Bowie, Md.: Heritage Books, 1991), 105 (baptism), 47 (first marriage); Donald Lines Jacobus, "Thomas Clark(e) of Plymouth and Boston in the Line of Nathaniel³ of Lyme, Connecticut," *The American Genealogist* 47 (1971):3–16 at 5.

¹⁰¹ Dukes County Deeds, 7:294.

¹⁰² Suffolk Files [note 5], #65640.

¹⁰³ Massachusetts Archives, 95:210; 96:126, 381, 434; 97:140, 279, at the Massachusetts State Archives. The 1759 roll says Shubal was age 37, born Edgartown.

¹⁰⁴ Dukes County Deeds, 10:392, 438; 8:500.

¹⁰⁵ *Ibid.*, 8:424.

¹⁰⁶ *Ibid.*, 10:357, 459.

¹⁰⁷ Dukes County Probate, 6:191.

¹⁰⁸ Dukes County Court Records [note 12].

¹⁰⁹ Dukes County Deeds, 11:175.

Hannah his wife, of the same place; and Thomas Harding, "now residing in North Carolina," heirs of Shubal Hardin, sued to eject Abner Cottle from "the N half of a dwelling house" and eleven and three-quarters acres of land. Cottle won the case and acknowledged "receipt of satisfaction" from the heirs."^[110]

Child of Manasseh and Esther (Cottle) Kempton:

- ii. child, b. by Oct. 1725; d. before 17 July 1747, the date of Edward Cottle's deed described above.

5. SAMUEL⁴ LOOK (*Ellis³ Daggett, Joseph², John¹*), was born at Tisbury, Martha's Vineyard, about 1702. His mother, Ellis Daggett, left her son Samuel, "commonly caled Samuell Look," seven pounds at the age of 21. As noted above, he probably moved with Zachariah Horse to Rochester, Massachusetts, between 1711 and 1713. Samuel married about 1724, perhaps at Rochester, **RUTH SAVORY**, born there 28 July 1704, daughter of Anthony and Margaret (Price) Savory.^[111] On 25 July 1748, as Samuel Look, a "seafaring man" of Rochester, he gave a power of attorney to Ebenezer Rogers of Tisbury who was gathering quitclaim deeds for Esther and Ellis Daggett's meadowland.^[112]

On 30 September 1778 Anthony Savory conveyed a house lot in Rochester to Samuel Look.^[113] On 9 January 1782 Samuel Look of Rochester, husbandman, conveyed to his daughters Ruth and Alice Look the house and one-acre lot which Anthony Savory had conveyed to him, as well as all his personal estate; Ruth was also to receive his feather bed and furniture.^[114]

Children of Samuel and Ruth (Savory) Look, born at Rochester; children ii–vii baptized at the Second Church there on 12 Jan. 1742:^[115]

- i. SAMUEL⁵ LOOK, b. 26 Sept. 1725; d. probably by 12 Jan. 1742 when his younger siblings were baptized.
- ii. ADAM LOOK, b. 2 or 22 Nov. 1726; d. 11 March 1778;^[116] m. Freetown, Mass.,

¹¹⁰ Dukes County Court Records [note 12]; Dukes County Deeds, 11:461. For the children of Shubal Hardin, see Banks, *History of Martha's Vineyard* [note 1], 3:190; Dukes County Deeds 14:337 (Ephraim Harding). The account of James Luce, husband of Hannah Hardin, in *Descendants of Henry Luce* [note 78], 1:132, confuses him with a cousin of the same name.

¹¹¹ *Vital Records of Rochester, Massachusetts, to the Year 1850*, 2 vols. (Boston: NEHGS, 1914), 1:258 (birth), 2:265 (parents' marriage); Caroline Lewis Kardell and Russell A. Lovell Jr., *Vital Records of Sandwich, Massachusetts, to 1885* 3 vols. (Boston: NEHGS, 1996), 1:57 (parents' marriage). Note A. W. Savary, "The Savory Families of America," *Register* 41 (1887): 369–88 at 382.

¹¹² Dukes County Deeds, 7:466.

¹¹³ Plymouth County Deeds, 59:173.

¹¹⁴ *Ibid.*, 61:170.

¹¹⁵ *Vital Records of Rochester* [note 111], 1:203–04. One World Tree at *Ancestry.com* shows another child, Savory Look, born in 1745; however, there is no record of a child born in 1745 either in *Vital Records of Rochester* or in the original vital records (*Massachusetts Vital Records: Rochester, 1646–1900*, 123 microfiche [Oxford, Mass.: Holbrook Research Institute, 1992], fiche 1, p. 33; fiche 8 [unpaginated], 5th row, 6th image)

¹¹⁶ *Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War*, 17 vols. (Boston: Wright &

23 Nov. 1758 SARAH FREELOVE,^[117] b. there 17 Feb. 1735, daughter of John and Sarah (Garnsey) Freeloove.^[118] He served in the American Revolution from Rochester, and his service record noted he was age 50 in 1777.^[119] Children.^[120]

iii. JOSEPH LOOK, b. 13 July 1729; m. Rochester 29 Jan. 1750 SARAH RANDALL,^[121] b. there 16 Sept. 1735, daughter of John and Patience (_____) Randall.^[122] Children.^[123]

iv. JOHN LOOK, b. 10 June 1731. He probably was the John Look who m. Swansea, Mass., 19 April 1767 ELIZABETH WEAVER, and who d. there 29 Aug. 1776,^[124] leaving four daughters.^[125]

Potter, 1896–1908), 9:932–33.

¹¹⁷ Helen Gurney Thomas, comp. *Vital Records of the Town of Freetown, Massachusetts, 1686 through 1890* (Bowie, Md.: Heritage Books, 1988), unpagued.

¹¹⁸ Ibid.; Eva Garnsey Card, *The Garnsey-Guernsey Genealogy*, rev. ed. (Baltimore: Gateway Press, 2005), 226.

¹¹⁹ *Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors* [note 116], 9:932–33.

¹²⁰ Adam and Sarah (Freeloove) Look had at least three sons, Henry, Savory, and Joseph, whose death records include the names of their parents. For *Henry Look*, see *Vital Records of Rochester* [note 111], 2:407. *Savory Look* died at Wareham in 1851 (Massachusetts Vital Records from 1841, 58:194), and *Joseph Look* died at Rochester in 1857 (ibid., 112:321). One of Joseph's descendants, the late Russell Herbert Gardner, was the author of "A Rare Aboriginal Artifact from Martha's Vineyard," *Bulletin of the Massachusetts Archaeological Society* 53 (Spring 1993), 3–10, in which he noted that his family had preserved an ancient pendant belonging to Samuel Look, reputed to have belonged to the latter's Wampanoag ancestors on Martha's Vineyard.

Adam and Sarah (Freeloove) Look were probably also the parents of *John Look*, a Revolutionary soldier (*Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors* [note 116], 9:933; Revolutionary War Pension File W20534 [age 61 in 1820]), of *Sarah Look*, married Jerathmeel Doty (*Vital Records of Rochester*, 2:205), of *David Look* who witnessed Samuel Look's 1782 deed (see note 114), and of *Adam Look*, mariner, of Rochester, whose estate was administered in 1795 by Jerathmeel Doty (Plymouth County Probate, 35:391–92).

¹²¹ *Vital Records of Rochester* [note 111], 2:204.

¹²² Ibid., 1:245; Frank Alfred Randall, *Randall and Allied Families: William Randall, 1609–1693, of Scituate and His Descendants* (Chicago: Raveret-Weber, 1943), 140–41.

¹²³ *Vital Records of Rochester* [note 111], 1:204 (children Ruth and Samuel).

¹²⁴ H. L. Peter Rounds, *Vital Records of Swansea, Massachusetts to 1850* (Boston: NEHGS, 1992), 196 (marriage; bride's name not given), 22 (death, as "Capt. John Look"). Elizabeth Look, evidently his widow, married at Swansea 12 January 1779, Edward Clark (ibid., 236). She was called "daughter Elizabeth Look" in the 1774 will of Benjamin Weaver of Swansea (Bristol County Probate, 23:204). No other available John Look of the right age has been found. John Look, born at Tisbury 26 November 1735, was living on 10 September 1782 when he was mentioned in the will of his father, Thomas Look, Samuel⁴ Look's younger half-brother (Banks, *History of Martha's Vineyard* [note 1], 3:238. 241; Dukes County Probate, 7:57).

¹²⁵ Although the births of the daughters are not found in *Vital Records of Swansea* [note 124], they are identified in Josiah H. Temple, *History of Framingham, Massachusetts, 1640–1885* (Somersworth, N.H.: New England History Press, 1988), 626, as *Elizabeth Look*, married Ephraim Parkhurst; *Mary Look*, married Timothy Stearns; *Eunice Look*, married Josiah Claves [Cloyes]; and *Ruth Look*, married Enoch Belknap. Their marriages, between 1789 and 1797, are in *Vital Records of Framingham, Massachusetts, to the Year 1850* (Boston: NEHGS, 1911), 329, and *Vital Records of Newton, Massachusetts, to the Year 1850* (Boston: NEHGS, 1905), 330.

- v. RUTH LOOK, b. 10 April 1735; d. Rochester 25 Dec. 1831, age 96 years, 2 months, 17 days [*sic*],^[126] m. Rochester 26 April 1801 WILLIAM PARLOW,^[127] b. there 16 Aug. 1732, son of William and Hosea/Hosith (Wing) Parlow, and widower of Lydia Randall.^[128]
- vi. REBECCA LOOK, b. 22 Feb. 1736/7; d. after 12 Jan. 1742 when she was baptized.
- vii. MARGARET LOOK, b. 27 March 1739; d. Rochester 1829,^[129] m. there 30 Nov. 1769 JOHN WING,^[130] b. there 25 Sept. 1744; d. there 2 Oct. 1826, son of Benjamin and Experience (Barlow) (Benson) Wing.^[131] Children.^[132]
- viii. ALICE LOOK, b. 22 July 1742; bp. Second Church, Rochester, 19 Sept. 1743,^[133] d. (presumably unm.) after the 1800 census in which she was head of a household in Rochester consisting of two females over 45.^[134] She and her sister Ruth received property from their father by a deed dated 9 Jan. 1782. The 1788 will of Anthony Savory, Jr., of Rochester divided his real estate among "my sister's children Margaret Wing, Ruth Look, and Alice Look."^[135]

Only Samuel⁴ Look (*Ellis*³ *Daggett*, *Joseph*², *John*¹) and his first cousin once removed, Shubal⁵ Hardin (*Esther*⁴ *Cottle*, *Esther*³ *Daggett*, *Joseph*², *John*¹) are recorded as deeding rights to Esther and Ellis Daggett's meadowland. Thus, it seems likely that they [and their children] were the only surviving descendants of these sisters by the 1740s, and that Samuel's half-siblings, "Black Henry" Luce and Patience Allen, had both died without issue. Through Samuel Look and Shubal Hardin, many descendants can claim documented descent from a Native American woman, the sister of Puttuspauquin, a minor sachem of Sanchekantacket in the late 1600s.

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¹²⁶ *Vital Records of Rochester* [note 111], 2:417.

¹²⁷ *Ibid.*, 2:233.

¹²⁸ *Ibid.*, 1:230 (his birth); 2:233 (his first marriage and his parents' marriage). Randall, *Randall and Allied Families* [note 122], 140–47, shows Lydia Randall as the sister of Sarah (Randall) Look. The same work, at page 141, identifies the Ruth Look who married William Parlow in 1801 as the daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Randall) Look, but Ruth's advanced age at death precludes this identification.

¹²⁹ *Vital Records of Rochester* [note 111], 2:447.

¹³⁰ *Ibid.*, 2:324.

¹³¹ *Ibid.*, 1:310 (his birth); 2:35, 323 (parents' marriage); 2:2:446 (his death).

¹³² *Ibid.*, 1:308, 310–12 (births).

¹³³ *Ibid.*, 1:203, indicates she was baptized at the Second Church as "Ellis," but omits the date which is in "Records of the Second Church of Rochester (Mattapoisett)," R. Stanton Avery Special Collections Dept., NEHGS, Mss C4932.

¹³⁴ 1800 U.S. Census, Rochester, Plymouth County, Massachusetts, roll 16, p. 108, followed by the households of John Look, Henry Look, and Savory Look, all headed by males 26–45 (see note 120).

¹³⁵ Plymouth County Probate, 31:58.

WAS MARY, WIFE OF NATHANIEL BARKER,
A DAUGHTER OF GEORGE¹ KILBOURNE
OF ROWLEY, MASSACHUSETTS?

Ernest H. Helliwell III

It is known that Nathaniel² Barker, son of James¹ and Grace (____) Barker, born at Rowley 15 October 1644, died there 10 November 1722,^[1] married about 1671 a young woman named Mary. This article will show that she was probably a daughter of George¹ Kilbourne, also of Rowley.

Mary, wife of Nathaniel² Barker, must have been born between 1648 and 1653, assuming an age of 18–23 at marriage in 1671, and an age of 40–45, when her last child was born in 1693. Proceeding on the assumption that she might have been from a Rowley family, as were the spouses of all Nathaniel's brothers and sisters, a search was made of Rowley women named Mary, born within that date range. One Mary, not otherwise accounted for, was born to a family who not only were Barker neighbors,^[2] but also apparently had close personal and church ties with the Barkers.^[3] This was Mary² Kilbourne, daughter of George¹ and Elizabeth (____) Kilbourne, born at Rowley 3 May 1649.^[4] Subsequent research has uncovered circumstantial evidence that points to this Mary as the wife of Nathaniel² Barker.

¹ *Vital Records of Rowley, Massachusetts, to the End of the Year 1849*, 2 vols. (Salem, Mass.: Essex Institute, 1928–31), 1:20 (birth); 2:7 (death).

² A map of Rowley house lots of 1639–1650, shows that James Barker and George Kilbourne were near neighbors in the west end of town (George Brainard Blodgett, comp., and Amos Everett Jewett, ed., *Early Settlers of Rowley, Massachusetts: A Genealogical Record of the Families Who Settled in Rowley before 1700 with Several Generations of Their Descendants* [Rowley, Mass.: the editor, 1933; reprint, Somersworth, N.H.: New England History Press, 1981], xiv–xv).

³ There are several circumstances that suggest a close personal relationship. On 8 January 1668/9, George Kilbourne and James Barker were chosen judges for the west end of the town “to hear the case of delinquents not coming to town meetings” (Benjamin P. Mighill and George B. Blodgett, *The Early Records of the Town of Rowley, Massachusetts, 1639–1672* [Rowley, Mass.: n.p., 1894; reprint, Bowie Md: Heritage Books, 1984], 201). They were on a jury of inquest, which returned a verdict on 29 January 1670/1 (*Records and Files of the Quarterly Courts of Essex County, Massachusetts, 1636–1686*, 9 vols. [Salem, Mass.: Essex Institute, 1911–75], 4:320). They were on the same side in a dispute of some Rowley parish members against making payment to Rev. Jeremiah Shepard on 18 January 1676/7 (*ibid.*, 6:326). And James Barker referred twice in his will of 3 September 1678 to “Brother George Kilbourne” (discussed in text below).

⁴ *Vital Records of Rowley* [note 1], 1:122. There was no proven connection between Thomas¹ Kilbourne of Wethersfield, Connecticut, and George¹ Kilbourne of Rowley (Donald Lines Jacobus and Edgar Francis Waterman, *Hale, House and Related Families* [Hartford, Conn.: Connecticut Historical Society, 1952], 653; Donald Lines Jacobus, *The Ancestry of Lorenzo Ackley & His Wife Emma Arabella Bosworth* [Woodstock, Vt.: N. Grier Parke, 1960], 16).

This is not the first time that Mary² Kilbourne has been suspected of surviving childhood and subsequently marrying. George Blodgette, an early authority on the families of Rowley, asserted that she had married at Ipswich 30 December 1674, Nathaniel² Chapman (*Edward*¹).^[5] This conclusion was also accepted, probably without scrutiny, by Walter Goodwin Davis.^[6] However, in neither of these accounts was any evidence or argument presented to support such a conclusion.

That Mary² Kilbourne did not marry Nathaniel Chapman is readily shown by reference to the Peters genealogy,^[7] quoting the 16 November 1702 will of Andrew¹ Peters of Andover, in which he refers to Mary, wife of Nathaniel² Chapman, as his daughter-in-law.^[8] Andrew Peters had married, between 14 September 1658 and 18 November 1659, probably at Boston,^[9] Mercy² (Beamsley) Wilborn, widow of Michael¹ Wilborn, and daughter of William¹ and Ann (____) Beamsley. Michael Wilborn and Mercy Beamsley had married at Boston 17 October 1656,^[10] and had a daughter, Mary Wilborn, born there 30 October 1657.^[11] It was this daughter, Mary Wilborn, referred to by Andrew Peters as his “daughter-in-law,” who married Nathaniel Chapman. In fact, the Ipswich records clearly give her name as Mary Wilborn.^[12] It appears that both Blodgette and Davis must have thought this record in error, and that Mary Kilbourne was the intended name, perhaps because they had found no other Wilborns in the Ipswich records, but had found many Kilbournes. Whatever the reason, it is apparent that, at the least, they must both have assumed that Mary Kilbourne was “available.”

There are actually some valid reasons to think that Mary Kilbourne *was* “available.” To begin with, there is no extant record of death or burial for Mary Kilbourne. By itself, this would not be conclusive that she had survived. However, there are death records for most of her family members who died at Rowley, and the Rowley vital records document many burials for that early

⁵ George Brainard Blodgette, *Early Settlers of Rowley, Massachusetts* (Salem, Mass.: Essex Institute, 1887), 131.

⁶ Walter Goodwin Davis, *Massachusetts and Maine Families in the Ancestry of Walter Goodwin Davis (1885–1966)*, 3 vols. (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1996), 2:385.

⁷ Edmond Frank Peters and Eleanor Bradley Peters, *Peters of New England: A Genealogy and Family History* (New York: Knickerbocker Press, 1903), 1–5, 29.

⁸ In this period “daughter-in-law” could also mean stepdaughter.

⁹ Robert Charles Anderson, *The Great Migration Begins: Immigrants to New England, 1620–1633*, 3 vols. (Boston: NEHGS, 1995), 1:140–41.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, 141.

¹¹ *[Ninth] Report of the Boston Record Commissioners Containing Boston Births, Baptisms, Marriages, and Deaths, 1630–1699* (Boston: Rockwell and Churchill, 1883), 60.

¹² *Vital Records of Ipswich, Massachusetts, to the End of the Year 1849*, 3 vols. (Salem, Mass.: Essex Institute, 1910–19), 2:457. Nathaniel Chapman was in Essex Quarterly Court 30 March 1675 for fornication. On 21 April 1675 Mary Chapman was called to court, but being unable to appear, “Andrew Peeters was bound for the appearance of Mary, wife of Nathaniel Chapman.” On 28 September 1675 Mary Chapman was presented at Court and was fined (*Essex Quarterly Court Records* [note 3], 6:19, 29, 30, 73).

period.^[13] There is also the fact that Mary was the first child recorded for George and Elizabeth Kilbourne. Colonial couples usually considered the name of the first child to be important, as it often honored a family member. If a first child died before the end of the child-bearing years, an attempt was often made to use the name again for a subsequent child. This did not invariably occur, but it happened often enough for it to be considered at least a possibility that should not be overlooked.

If we were to suppose that Mary² Kilbourne had died before 1663, we might not be surprised to find George and Elizabeth Kilbourne, after having had four consecutive sons, naming their second daughter Mary. That they named this daughter Elizabeth, is at least suggestive that their first daughter Mary was still alive. Mary would then have been almost 14 years old. If she had lived this long, her subsequent death might also have been more likely to have been recorded.

However, this naming only supports the suspicion that Mary Kilbourne might have survived childhood. There is circumstantial evidence that supports the hypothesis of a marriage between Nathaniel² Barker and Mary² Kilbourne.

First is the inventory of the estate of George¹ Kilbourne, presented on 20 November 1685.^[14] The largest single creditor of the estate was the eldest son and co-administrator, Joseph Kilbourne (£11 18s). However, the two largest debtors to the estate were the son, Samuel Kilbourne (£8), and Nathaniel Barker (£20). It seems logical to suppose that the debt of son Samuel was the result of loans from his father, but what would explain a loan of that size to Nathaniel Barker? Might not the largest debt due the estate also have been the result of a loan or loans to a relative — in this instance to a son-in-law?

Another piece of evidence, referred to earlier in this article, and about which there has been some speculation, is found in the 3 September 1678 will of James¹ Barker. In bequests of land to his sons, Barzillai and Nathaniel, James Barker twice refers to *Brother* George Kilbourne, as follows:^[15]

I Give to my Son Burzillai my Eldest child one half of my pasture Land below the orchard: to be next to B^{ro}. Georg Kilburnes Land.

I Give unto my son Nathaniel Barker half my homestead to lye next to the Highway to Br^o. Kilburnes house wth the Building upon it:

When used in this manner, the term “brother” could have more than one meaning. There is, of course, the meaning of “brother in Christ.” That certainly

¹³ Between 1649 and 1670, the time period of Mary Kilbourne’s minority, 127 burials were recorded at Rowley. Of these, 60 were of children, representing 47% of burials. Although it is likely that some burials were not recorded during these years, the very existence of these records, and their number, lends some support for the conclusion that, had Mary Kilbourne died in her minority, it is likely her burial would have been included (*Massachusetts Vital Records: Rowley 1639–1900*, 19 vols. on 89 microfiche [Oxford, Mass.: Holbrook Research Institute, 1990], fiche 5, pages 240–48).

¹⁴ *Essex Quarterly Court Records* [note 3], 9:561–62.

¹⁵ *The Probate Records of Essex County, Massachusetts*, 3 vols. (Salem, Mass.: Essex Institute, 1916–20), 3:246–47; Ipswich Deeds, Mortgages, Wills, 1639–1695, 4:214.

would apply in this case, but one might then expect to find some evidence showing James Barker applying the term to other adult males of the Rowley congregation. That evidence has not been found. Of the four fellow Rowley parishioners that James Barker referred to by name in his will (George Kilbourne, Nehemiah Jewett, John Stickney, and John Trumble), only George Kilbourne is referred to as “Brother.” It therefore seems that this usage indicates a special relationship between James Barker and George Kilbourne.

There is also the use of “brother” as meaning brother-in-law. Torrey shows George Kilbourne’s wife as “Elizabeth [?Barker],”^[16] and one of the sources he cites is *Dawes-Gates Ancestral Lines* by Mary Walton Ferris.^[17] Mrs. Ferris speculated that George Kilbourne “probably” married Elizabeth Barker, sister of James Barker. The sources she cited for this connection are Blodgette’s original *Early Settlers of Rowley*,^[18] and James Barker’s will, neither of which proves this connection. In fact, Mrs. Ferris offered no objective proof, and none has yet been discovered, that James Barker had a sister named Elizabeth.

A third meaning for “brother” is one noted by Robert Charles Anderson, in commenting on Robert Day of Ipswich, where he writes: “But we do know that in this period [the seventeenth century] two men whose children married one another could refer to each other as brother.”^[19] Might not this be the meaning James Barker was conveying in his will?^[20]

¹⁶ Clarence Almon Torrey, *New England Marriages Prior to 1700*, CD-ROM (Boston: NEHGS, 2001). Torrey indicates that both James Barker and his widow referred to George Kilbourne as “brother.” However, Torrey cites no sources, and no evidence for Mary’s statement has been found. James Barker had married second at Rowley 22 May 1666, Mary (____) (Riddlesdale) Wyatt (John Brooks Threlfall, “John Wyatt of Ipswich, Massachusetts, and His Wife, Mary (____) Riddlesdale,” *Register* 143 [1989]:213–20, 365, at 217–20).

The 1678 will of James Barker (see note 15) mentions that he was “Borne at Stragewell in Low Suffolk in old England.” This may refer to Stradishall, Suffolk, but its parish registers contain no marriage for a James Barker, and, in fact, only one marriage of a Barker male occurred there between 1576 and 1835 [FHL 0,991,991 Item 13, p. 331]. James Barker’s first wife was named Grace, and they may be the James Barker and Grace Risine who were married at St. Peter Southgate, Norwich, Norfolk, 22 November 1636 [FHL 1,305,941; the surname usually appears as “Rising” in these registers]. James Barker may have been married previously, especially if he were about the same age as his last wife Mary — whose oldest child was baptized in 1620.

¹⁷ Mary Walton Ferris, *Dawes-Gates Ancestral Lines*, 2 vols. (Milwaukee, Wis.: privately printed, 1931–43), 2:514.

¹⁸ Blodgette, *Early Settlers of Rowley* [note 5].

¹⁹ Robert Charles Anderson, George F. Sanborn Jr., and Melinde Lutz Sanborn, *The Great Migration: Immigrants to New England, 1634–1635, Volume II, C–F* (Boston: NEHGS, 2001), 332. Donald Lines Jacobus referred to this usage as “a courtesy title” (*The American Genealogist* 30 [1954]:101).

²⁰ For a further Rowley instance of this usage, see *Early Settlers of Rowley* [note 2], 384, where John¹ Todd refers in his will of 13 February 1689/90 to “brother Hunt,” meaning Samuel¹ Hunt, father of his son-in-law, Samuel² Hunt, who had married his daughter, Mary² Todd at Ipswich 1 May 1678 (*Vital Records of Ipswich* [note 12], 2:237). The Ipswich vital records appear to be incorrect in giving her name as Ruth Todd. John Todd, in the above-mentioned will, specifically refers to his daughter Mary’s husband as the son of “brother Hunt.” At the Quarterly Court at Ipswich on 6 November 1678, “Ruth Tod was admonished upon her presentment,”

Finally, there are supporting clues found in the naming of two of the Barker children. Nathaniel² and Mary Barker had eight children recorded at Rowley. They named their first child, Elizabeth, born 5 May 1672.^[21] As has already been noted, the name of the first child was usually carefully chosen. The name Elizabeth does not occur in James¹ Barker's family, nor was it given to any of his grandchildren, except this one, by Nathaniel² and Mary Barker. This suggests that the name Elizabeth may have come from the family of Nathaniel Barker's wife. If his wife had been Mary Kilbourne, it would have been natural for her to have named her first daughter Elizabeth, after her own mother, Elizabeth Kilbourne.

The acceptance of Mary Kilbourne as the wife of Nathaniel Barker also provides an explanation for the naming of their third child. Mary Kilbourne had a younger brother, Jacob Kilbourne, born at Rowley 10 August 1654,^[22] who died in King Philip's War on 18 September 1675 age 21.^[23] If Nathaniel² Barker's wife had been Mary Kilbourne, the death of her younger brother Jacob might well have been the reason that she named her next child Jacob Barker, born 14 January 1676/7.^[24] As with Elizabeth, the name Jacob is not found anywhere else among James¹ Barker's children or grandchildren. Both these names, however, were perpetuated by Jacob³ Barker and his descendants for at least three more generations.^[25]

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apparently for a minor offense. Ruth would probably not have been referred to as Ruth Todd if she had married Samuel² Hunt six months earlier (*Essex Quarterly Court Records* [note 3], 7:95).

²¹ *Vital Records of Rowley* [note 1], 1:19.

²² *Ibid.*, 1:122.

²³ George Madison Bodge, *Soldiers in King Philip's War*, 3rd ed. (Boston: the author, 1906; reprint, Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1967), 137.

²⁴ *Vital Records of Rowley* [note 1], 1:19. The name Jacob was rare in Rowley in the seventeenth century, other than in the Kilbourne and Barker families.

²⁵ The author is descended from Margaret⁵ Barker (Jacob⁴⁻³, Nathaniel², James¹).

A PROBABLE ROYAL DESCENT FOR THOMAS BRADBURY OF SALISBURY, MASSACHUSETTS

*Marshall K. Kirk**

Unlike most immigrants to seventeenth-century New England, Thomas Bradbury's ancestry rates an entire book.^[1] Given his social standing as a member of the gentry and his business dealings with Sir Fernando Gorges, it would stand to reason that a royal descent from a Plantagenet king should be provable for Thomas Bradbury.^[2] Many of his siblings and aunts and uncles married people with such descent. In 1999 I first explored the possibility of a Fitzwilliam and/or Bendysshe connection in Thomas's patrilineal ancestry,^[3] but I was not able to establish more than a possible connection. The present article will explore Thomas's maternal ancestry, specifically the Whitgift family, and their probable descent from royalty.

Thomas was the son of Wymond and Elizabeth (Whitgift) Bradbury and the grandson of William Whitgift.^[4] The author of the Bradbury book, John Brooks Threlfall, assigns one possible wife to William Whitgift, namely, Margaret (Barley) Bell, daughter of John and Philippa (Bradbury) Barley, and widow of Edward Bell of Writtle, Essex.^[5] Threlfall notes, however, that she was probably the second wife of William Whitgift and therefore not the mother of Elizabeth (Whitgift) Bradbury. This means that one-fourth of the ancestry of Thomas Bradbury remains completely unknown. The identification of the wife of William Whitgift, whether she was a second wife or not, is obviously important for her

* The author, who died in the summer of 2005, left a manuscript of this article for the *Register* to publish. The full manuscript as written by Mr. Kirk has been deposited in the R. Stanton Avery Special Collections Department at NEHGS and may be consulted there (call number Mss 934). The present article is a distillation of that work; however, the arguments and conclusions are entirely those of Mr. Kirk. The editor of the present article is Martin E. Hollick who can be reached at mhollick@mac.com. Both he and Mr. Kirk are Bradbury descendants and corresponded regularly during their long friendship.

¹ John Brooks Threlfall, *The Ancestry of Thomas Bradbury (1611–1695) and His Wife Mary Perkins Bradbury (1615–1700) of Salisbury, Massachusetts* (Madison, Wis.: the author, 1st ed. 1988, 2nd ed. 1995, 3rd ed. 2006); citations are taken from the 3rd edition.

² A claimed Carolingian royal descent through Millicent of Rethel and her first husband, Robert Marmion, is shown in Threlfall, *Ancestry of Thomas Bradbury* [note 1], 1–358, and is summarized in Gary Boyd Roberts, *The Royal Descent of 600 Immigrants to the American Colonies or the United States* (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 2004), 560–61, which cites the published challenge to the line and the author's published response.

³ Marshall K. Kirk (writing as Kenneth W. Kirkpatrick), "Loose Ends in the Bradbury Ahnentafel," *Register* 153 (1999):259–77.

⁴ Threlfall, *Ancestry of Thomas Bradbury* [note 1], 1–7, 13–15.

⁵ *Ibid.*, 13.

relationship to both the Bradbury and Gorges families.^[6] However, the *Visitation of Essex* calls her Margaret, daughter of [blank] Bell of Norfolk.^[7] A prominent Bell family of Norfolk was founded by Sir Robert Bell, the Lord Chief of the Exchequer.^[8] He came from obscurity as noted in his biography and, by an advantageous marriage to a Beaupre heiress, he rose in the world.^[9] Based on chronology, a sister of his could be the Margaret Bell in question.^[10]

William Whitgift was the brother of John Whitgift, Archbishop of Canterbury from 1583 to his death on 28 February 1603/4.^[11] Both were the sons of Henry and Anne (Dynewell) Whitgift.^[12] The archbishop was the subject of an early biography written in 1718 by John Strype.^[13] Threlfall mentions this biography and the fact that Strype says the Whitgifts were related to the Fulnetby family of Lincolnshire and the Bishop of Ely.^[14] However, Strype's actual passage is more specific:

He was (as an historian in those times, and an herald, writeth) by kindred and blood related to the Fulnetbies and to Goodrich, sometime Lord Chancellor of England, and Bishop of Ely. The family of the former being descended from an ancient race, and had its being in Lincolnshire. And that a Fulnetby, towards the latter end of Queen Elizabeth, was living, and endowed with fair possessions there. And the other, viz. Bishop Goodrich . . . a man as learned as honourable.

A marginal note exists for this quote in Strype that reads "Related to good families . . . Fran. Thynne." The source upon which Strype relied was Francis Thynne, Lancaster Herald from 1602 to his death in 1608, and therefore a contemporary of Archbishop Whitgift.^[15] Thynne wrote about Whitgift ca. 1586 not long after his elevation to the archbishopric, as follows:

⁶ Philippa Bradbury was an ancestral aunt of Thomas Bradbury, and the sister of Matthew Bradbury, the great-grandfather of Thomas (*ibid.*, 39). Edward Bell's daughter Anne was the first wife of Sir Fernando Gorges, the man for whom Thomas Bradbury worked (Walter Rye, *The Visitation of Norfolk in 1563 and 1613*, Publications of The Harleian Society, Visitation Series, 32 [London, 1891], 150). No appropriate Margaret Bell appears in this visitation nor does it state that Edward's widow remarried.

⁷ Walter C. Metcalfe, *The Visitations of Essex in 1552, 1558, 1570, 1612, and 1634*, Publications of The Harleian Society, Visitation Series, 13 (London, 1878), 522.

⁸ P. W. Hasler, *The House of Commons, 1558–1603*, 3 vols. (London: History of Parliament Trust, 1981), 1:421–24.

⁹ Rye, *Visitation of Norfolk in 1563 and 1613* [note 6], 33–34; *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, 61 vols. (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2004), 4:965–66.

¹⁰ This theory is not part of the manuscript, but was relayed to Hollick by Kirk in a private email dated 11 November 1998.

¹¹ Threlfall, *Ancestry of Thomas Bradbury* [note 1], 33, as well as numerous other sources including *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography* [note 9], 58:717–28.

¹² Threlfall, *Ancestry of Thomas Bradbury* [note 1], 31–35.

¹³ John Strype, *The life and acts of the most reverend father in God, John Whitgift*, 2 vols. in 1 (London: n.p., 1717–18); John Strype, *The Life and Acts of John Whitgift, D.D.* (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1822).

¹⁴ Threlfall, *Ancestry of Thomas Bradbury* [note 1], 32.

¹⁵ *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography* [note 9], 54:737–39.

John Whitegift . . . of honest parentage . . . was born about . . . one thousand five hundred thirtie and three, at Great Grimsbie in Lincolneshire [and] did participat his race with ancient gentrie, and some such persons as their place and office made honourable. For he was by kindred and bloud alied to the Fulnetbees, and to Goodrich sometime lord chancellor of England. The familie of the first being descended from an ancient race, hath yet his being in Lincolneshire, whereof Fulnetbee at this daie liuing is indued with faire possessions. And the other (Goodrich) being bishop of Elie and chancellor of England . . . [T]his Iohn Whitegift had an vnclie called [Robert] Whitegift [who was] lord or abbat of the abbeie of Wellow (as I take it) Iuxta Grimsbie . . . during [John Whitgift's] fellowship in Peterhouse [at Cambridge University, the bishop of Ely] bestowed vpon him the parsonage of Teuersham neere vnto Cambridge . . . doctor Grindall archbishop of Canterburie dieng in the moneth of Iulie 1583.

We, therefore, have a contemporary source for this information, which, judging by its author and date, may have been derived from John Whitgift himself and can be deemed worthy of being called authoritative. From the language of the passage, the logic is clear: the Whitgifts were descended from the Fulnetby family by blood and related to Thomas Goodrich, Bishop of Ely and Lord Chancellor, by marriage. Thomas Goodrich, born ca. 1490, Bishop of Ely from 1534, Lord Chancellor 1552–53, died 4 or 10 May 1554, was the son of William and Jane (Williamson) Goodrich.^[16] He was indeed related to the Fulnetby family by marriage as his sister Elizabeth was the wife of Godfrey Fulnetby, son of John and Jane (Dymoke) Fulnetby (as will be seen below). *This is the only link between the Fulnetbys and Thomas Goodrich that can be readily discovered.*

The Whitgifts and Fulnetbys were linked throughout this time period in contemporary records, as follows:

- In 1555, while a Cambridge University don, John Whitgift was elected to a fellowship at Peterhouse College.^[17]
- During his tenure at Peterhouse, he was “collated” to the rectorship of Teversham (abutting the city of Cambridge) . . . which was then, or shortly thereafter became, the residence of Margaret Fulnetby, widow of Bartholomew Fulnetby.^[18]
- In 1556 Bartholomew and Margaret Fulnetby, perhaps newly married, had confirmed to themselves and to their heirs and likewise had entailed, in default of such issue, to Christopher Fulnetby, gentleman, the manor of Crulles or Curleis or Curleys in Clavering, Essex.^[19]

¹⁶ Ibid., 22:804–06.

¹⁷ *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography* [note 9], 58:717; Thomas Alfred Walker, *A Biographical Register of Peterhouse Men, Part I: 1284–1574* (Cambridge: University Press, 1927), 180–81.

¹⁸ Walker, *Peterhouse Men, Part I* [note 17], 181.

¹⁹ Marc Fitch and Frederick Emmison, ed., *Feet of Fines for Essex, Volume V (1547–1580)* (Oxford: Leopard's Head Press, 1991), 57.

- This Christopher Fulnetby, gentleman, seems likely to have been Godfrey Fulnetby's known second son, born say 1510–20, married in 1559 Anne Bradbury (a second cousin of Thomas Bradbury's father).^[20] Earlier in 1544 he is seen as "Christopher Fulnetby, incumbent of Sturbridge Chapel," in Cambridgeshire, under the authority of Thomas Goodrich, Bishop of Ely.^[21] This early career in holy orders is presumably what delayed Christopher's marriage to the atypically late age of 45 or so.
- Christopher Fulnetby's relationship to Bartholomew is proved — and to some degree specified — by the latter's 1563 will, wherein Bartholomew says that whereas he has "bought of my cosin Xtofer fulnebye the reversion of the manor of Curleys, which he bought of me, whereof he hath yet made me no assignment, I will and give the same reversion to the said Margaret my wife." He also makes "John Whitgifte, bachelor in Divinitie," a supervisor of his will.^[22] The term cousin at this time could mean cousin in the modern sense, but frequently it also meant nephew or niece. Thus, Bartholomew Fulnetby was probably the son of John and Jane (Dymoke) Fulnetby.
- In 1565 Bartholomew Fulnetby's widow Margaret endowed, in partnership with John Whitgift, a "Bible Clerk's" seat — essentially a scholarship — at Peterhouse, the proceeds to be derived, in perpetuity, from the income of the abovementioned manor of Crulles or Curleis in Clavering, Essex.^[23] It is possible that Margaret was born Margaret Whitgift and was the aunt of John and William Whitgift.
- Two of the three Fulnetbys ever to matriculate at Cambridge University did so in 1578 (Robert) and ca. 1601 (Christopher), both from Peterhouse.^[24] Robert was almost certainly Christopher's recorded son of that name, christened at Glemsford, Suffolk, in 1562,^[25] and Christopher was perhaps a younger son. If so, these boys seem likely to have been beneficiaries of the "Bible Clerk" scholarship established by Margaret Fulnetby and John Whitgift.

²⁰ Threlfall, *Ancestry of Thomas Bradbury* [note 1], 39.

²¹ Thomas Alfred Walker, *A Biographical Register of Peterhouse Men, Part II: 1574–1616* (Cambridge: University Press, 1930), 153, 159.

²² Consistory Court of Ely, 14:228.

²³ Strype, *Life and Acts*, 1822 [note 13], III:7, Appendix 3. Thanks to Jerome E. Anderson for help with the Latin text.

²⁴ John Venn and A. J. Venn, *Alumni Cantabrigienses: A Biographical List of All Known Students, Graduates and Holders of Office at the University of Cambridge, from the Earliest Times to 1900, Part 1 (From the Earliest Times to 1751)*, 4 vols. (Cambridge: University Press, 1922–27), 2:185.

²⁵ Joan Corder, ed., *The Visitation of Suffolk in 1561, Part I*, Publications of The Harleian Society, new series, 2 (London, 1981), 36; Walker, *Peterhouse Men, Part II* [note 21], 29 (Robert), 153, 159 (Christopher).

In light of Thynne's passage *and* the above-referenced relationship between the Fulnetbys and Goodriches *and* a consideration of chronology, it appears that one of John Whitgift's two grandmothers must have been a Fulnetby. Contemporary records indicated that his paternal grandfather, John Whitgift, was from Yorkshire, whereas the Dynewells were from Lincolnshire, the same place as the Fulnetbys. It is, therefore, more logical to search for a link between those two families of the same geographic proximity.

Anne (Dynewell) Whitgift's parentage is not given by Threlfall. Sir George Paule, erstwhile comptroller of Whitgift's episcopal household, writing in or before 1612, identified the Archbishop's mother as "Anne Dynewell, a virtuous young gentlewoman of good parentage in [Great Grimsby]."^[26] Since Anne's eldest son, John, was born ca. 1532–33, her own birth may reasonably be placed (taking into consideration both the era and Anne's social class) ca. 1516. Unfortunately, little is known of the Dynewell family. Threlfall adds only the suggestion that Jane Dynewell, wife of Robert Horncliffe, a leader in the suppression of the English monasteries during the mid-1530s, was probably Anne's sister.^[27] Given Horncliffe's residence at Great Grimsby, his age, and the rarity of the Dynewell surname, Threlfall's conjecture seems reasonable. This, in turn, would make Anne the sister of James Dynewell since "Horncliffe [was made] a burgess [of Great Grimsby] in 1537, [and was] dead before April 1542 when Jane, his widow, delivered £30 of his goods to her brother, James Dynewell, clerk [i.e., priest]. Dynewell was probably an uncle of . . . Archbishop Whitgift."^[28] This man would be the "Dom[inus] . . . Jacobus Denwell, vic.," at Cotes Parva, Lincolnshire, in 1526 and presumably the James Dynewell, priest, at Scartho, Lincolnshire, who died in 1554, creating a vacancy that was filled that year by Thomas Westmorland.^[29] Scartho adjoins Great Grimsby, and was the residence of a Thomas Dynewell, surely another close relative, whose estate was administered in 1555 at the Consistory Court of Lincoln by his brother, Henry Dynewell.^[30]

Disappointingly, the Scartho registers don't begin until 1562, or else we might be able to shed more light on this family. However, two plausible candidates to be the parents of Anne, Jane, and James Dynewell (and possibly Thomas and Henry) are recorded at Great Grimsby: "Willm Dinwell" was buried 6 January 1544, and "Kathrine Dannwell" was buried 6 January 1546.^[31] (The coincidence of burial

²⁶ George Paule, *The life of the most reuerend and religious prelate Iohn Whitgift, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury. Written by Sir George Paule knight, comptroller of his Graces household* (London: Printed by Thomas Snodham, 1612).

²⁷ Threlfall, *Ancestry of Thomas Bradbury* [note 1], 31.

²⁸ Edward Gillett, *A History of Grimsby* (London: Oxford University Press, 1970), 90.

²⁹ Rev. H. Salter, *A Subsidy Collected in the Diocese of Lincoln in 1526* (Oxford: B. H. Blackwell, 1909), 20; *Lincolnshire Notes & Queries* 5 (1896–99):166.

³⁰ C. W. Foster, ed., *Calendars of Administrations in the Consistory Court of Lincoln, A.D. 1540–1659*, The Index Library of the British Record Society, 52 (London, 1921), 42.

³¹ Parish registers of St. James Church, Great Grimsby, Lincolnshire, 1538–1855 [FHL 1,541,944 Item 3].

dates, too, hints that William and Katherine were spouses — who run a risk of sudden death, on the first few anniversaries of their mate's demise, far above actuarial expectations.) Based on the chronology, a plausible descent from the Fulnetbys, and the geographic location, it is reasonable to assume that Katherine was a Fulnetby by birth and married William Dynewell.

In order for the pieces to fit together, we now need to place Katherine in the Fulnetby family, close enough to Thomas Goodrich so that their connection would have been known. The best candidate for her father would be John Fulnetby, born ca. 1455, died between 30 August 1523 and 3 November 1528, the father of Godfrey Fulnetby who married Elizabeth Goodrich. John Fulnetby was married twice: first to Elizabeth Eland, daughter of John Eland, and second to a woman variously described as an unnamed daughter and coheiress of Sir Lionel Dymoke, knight,^[32] and as Jane, sister of Sir Robert Dymoke of Scrivelsby, Lincolnshire.^[33] That Godfrey was not a child of his father's first marriage seems proved by the 1522 inquisition post mortem of Elizabeth (Eland) Fulnetby's brother, Robert Eland, who died without issue.^[34] As a result, his two Fulnetby nieces became coheiresses of John Eland. Had Godfrey been the child of the Fulnetby-Eland marriage, he would, himself, have been John Eland's ultimate heir. Godfrey Fulnetby, therefore, was certainly the child of his father's second marriage, quite likely — as all visitation pedigrees concur — to a Dymoke, and presumably to one closely related to Sir Lionel Dymoke (whose 1512 will Godfrey Fulnetby witnessed).^[35] But how? Chronology makes it practically impossible for Godfrey to have been Sir Lionel's grandson. And furthermore, if he had been, his mother would have been a Dymoke co-heiress — and thus his son, Christopher Fulnetby, who in 1561 quartered the arms of the obscure Towers family,^[36] would have been entitled to quarter the far prouder arms of Dymoke (but didn't). The assertion that Godfrey Fulnetby was Sir Lionel Dymoke's grandson cannot, therefore, be believed. Yet I found it difficult to believe that such a statement — in a visitation pedigree for which the information was provided by a near descendant — was a complete fabrication. I thought it rather more likely that John Fulnetby's second wife, though not a daughter, was some other close relative to Sir Lionel Dymoke, perhaps a sister.

Fortunately, Christopher Fulnetby of Glemsford, Suffolk, son of Godfrey Fulnetby and grandson of the presumptive Dymoke wife, stated in a visitation that his grandmother was "Jane, sister of Sir Robert Dymoke" (and thus also of Sir Lionel); an assertion which seems both better informed (he knows her name,

³² A. R. Maddison, *Lincolnshire Pedigrees*, Publications of The Harleian Society, Visitation Series, 50–52 and 55 (London, 1902–06), 50:378; Walter C. Metcalfe, ed., *The Visitation of the County of Lincoln in 1562–4* (London: George Bell, 1881), 48.

³³ *Visitation of Suffolk in 1561, Part I* [note 25], 35.

³⁴ The National Archives (formerly the Public Record Office), E 150/556/25.

³⁵ Prerogative Court of Canterbury Wills, 23 Ayloff; *Lincolnshire Notes & Queries* 4 (1896):11–13.

³⁶ *Visitation of Suffolk in 1561, Part I* [note 25], 35.

which the informant for Lincolnshire does not) and perfectly in harmony with the best-established chronology.^[37] I have therefore concluded that the applicable section of the 1562–64 *Visitation of Lincoln* is merely an innocent garbling of the plausible account given by the 1561 *Visitation of Suffolk*; and, with two married and fertile brothers, Jane Dymoke would not have been an heiress, but instead a sister who married a relatively obscure man and was subsequently omitted from the family pedigrees.

The summary of the arguments therefore for this lineage are as follows:

1. Francis Thynne, a contemporary and presumably privileged source, states that Archbishop John Whitgift was “by kindred and blood allied to the Fulnetbys, and to [Thomas] Goodrich, sometime Lord Chancellor of England [and Bishop of Ely].” The most likely, straightforward, and commonsense interpretation of Thynne’s intended meaning is that Whitgift was descended from one of the two families named (“by . . . blood allied”), and had a familial marital tie to the other (“by kindred . . . allied”).
2. Whitgift’s known property ties to a Fulnetby widow and the possible use of the Peterhouse scholarship he established by two Fulnetby boys suggest that Whitgift was descended from a Fulnetby, and had a marital tie to Thomas Goodrich.
3. Assessment of what little is known of Whitgift’s ancestry, as well as of the relevant chronology, strongly suggests then one of the archbishop’s grandmothers — both as yet unidentified — was in fact born a Fulnetby; and that, of the two grandmothers, the mother of Anne Dynewell is, on grounds of geography, the more plausible candidate.
4. Since John Whitgift was an eldest son born ca. 1532, his maternal grandmother should — in the context of Tudor gentry norms — have been born not far from 1490. Based on all available evidence, a Lincolnshire Fulnetby born approximately at this time (when the surname was approaching extinction) is highly unlikely to have been anyone but a sister of Godfrey Fulnetby — whose father does not seem to have left a will and whose siblings are not otherwise well documented.
5. Godfrey Fulnetby’s two half-sisters by his father’s first marriage are eliminated as candidates because of the 1522 inquisition post mortem of Robert Eland that names the husbands of his two Fulnetby nieces.

³⁷ Ibid., 35–36.

6. The only remaining placement, therefore, for Anne Dynewell's mother as a Fulnetby is as a full sister of Godfrey Fulnetby and therefore daughter of John and Jane (Dymoke) Fulnetby. Neatly enough, our *a priori* logic has led us to a proposed ancestress who would be not only a Fulnetby, but sister-in-law ("related by kindred") to Thomas Goodrich — thus explaining Thynne's original remark in full. Furthermore, this Fulnetby-Goodrich marital tie is the only one known.

Jane (Dymoke) Fulnetby was descended from King Edward I, and as a result, Thomas Bradbury has the following probable royal descent:

1. EDWARD I, King of England, born at Westminster 17 June 1239, died at Burgh-on-Sands, Cumberland, 7 July 1307, married second 8 September 1299, MARGUERITE OF FRANCE, born 1279, died at Marlborough Castle, Wiltshire, 14 February 1317, daughter of Philip III, King of France, by his second wife Marie of Lorraine and Brabant.^[38] They were the parents of:
2. THOMAS OF BROTHERTON, Earl of Norfolk, born at Brotherton, Yorkshire, 1 June 1300, died 23 August 1338, married first, probably in the summer of 1321, ALICE DE HALES, born about 1305, died in 1330 before 12 October, daughter of Sir Roger de Hales and Alice (Skogan?).^[39] They were the parents of:
3. MARGARET OF NORFOLK, Countess of Norfolk, born ca. 1322, died 24 March 1398/9, married first JOHN DE SEGRAVE, 4th Lord Segrave, born ca. 1315, died 1 April 1353, son of Stephen de Segrave, 3rd Lord Segrave, and Alice de Arundel.^[40] They were the parents of:
4. ELIZABETH DE SEGRAVE, born at Croxton Abbey, Leicestershire, 25 October 1338, died before her husband. She married ca. 1349 JOHN DE MOWBRAY, 4th Lord Mowbray, born at Epworth, Lincolnshire, 25 June 1340, died June–October 1368, son of John de Mowbray, 3rd Lord Mowbray, and Joan of Lancaster.^[41] They were the parents of:

³⁸ Michael Prestwich, *Edward I* (Berkeley, Calif.: University of California Press, 1988), 4, 10, 557.

³⁹ Vicary Gibbs et al., ed., *The Complete Peerage*, new ed., 14 vols. in 15 (London: St. Catherine Press, 1910–59; Stroud, Gloucs.: Alan Sutton, 1998), 9:596–99; Brad Verity, "Love Matches and Contracted Misery: Thomas of Brotherton and His Daughters (Part 1)," *Foundations: Journal of the Foundation for Medieval Genealogy* 2 (2006):91–111 at 98 (marriage), 100 (her parents), 103 (her death), 108 (his death).

⁴⁰ *Complete Peerage* [note 39], 9:599–601; 11:608–11; Verity, "Thomas of Brotherton" [note 39], *Foundations* 2:99 (her birth and marriage).

⁴¹ *Complete Peerage* [note 39], 9:380–84, 601; 11:610.

5. ELEANOR DE MOWBRAY, married by May 1368 JOHN DE WELLES, 5th Lord Welles, born at Conisholme, Lincolnshire, 20 April 1352, died 26 August 1421, son of John de Welles, 4th Lord Welles, and Maud de Ros.^[42] They were the parents of:
6. EUDES DE WELLES, died by 26 July 1417, married ca. 1395 MAUD DE GREYSTOKE, daughter of Ralph de Greystoke, 3rd Lord Greystoke, and Katherine de Clifford.^[43] They were the parents of:
7. LIONEL WELLES, 6th Lord Welles, born ca. 1406, died at the Battle of Towton on 29 March 1461, married first at Methley, Yorkshire, 15 August 1417, JOAN (OR CECILY) WATERTON, who died before 1447, daughter of Sir Robert Waterton and Joan de Everingham.^[44] They were the parents of:
8. MARGARET WELLES, died 13 July 1480, married ca. 1457 SIR THOMAS DYMOKE, born ca. 1428, beheaded before the Battle of Stamford on 12 March 1470, son of Sir Philip Dymoke and Joan Conyers.^[45] They were the parents of:
9. JANE DYMOKE, born say 1467, married say 1485 JOHN FULNETBY, born say 1455, died between 30 August 1523 and 3 November 1528,^[46] son of John Fulnetby,^[47] and widower of Elizabeth Eland. By his second wife, John Fulnetby was probably the father:
10. KATHERINE FULNETBY, born say 1490, buried at Great Grimsby, Lincolnshire, 6 January 1546, married say 1510 WILLIAM DYNEWELL, born say 1485, buried at Great Grimsby 6 January 1544. They were probably the parents of:

⁴² Ibid., 12:2:441–43; “Welle or Welles, Baron Welle,” *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*, 5th series, 9 (1935–37):44–48.

⁴³ *Complete Peerage* [note 39], 6:196; 12:2:443; “Welle or Welles, Baron Welle” [note 42], *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*, 5:9:44–48.

⁴⁴ *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography* [note 9], 57:1003 (Lionel Welles), 576–77 (Sir Robert Waterton); *Complete Peerage* [note 39], 12:2:443–44; “Welle or Welles” [note 42], *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica* 5:9:44–48.

⁴⁵ *Complete Peerage* [note 39], 12:2:449 note j; Douglas Richardson, *Plantagenet Ancestry: A Study in Colonial and Medieval Families* (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 2004), 605.

⁴⁶ On 30 August 1523, John Fulveby [*sic*] was granted a commission to collect royal subsidy in Lincolnshire (J. S. Brewer, ed. *Letters and Papers, Foreign and Domestic, of the Reign of Henry VIII*, 21 vols. in 37 [London: Her Majesty’s Stationery Office, 1864–1932; repr. Vaduz: Krause Reprint, 1965], 3:2:1365), but on 3 November 1528 he was noted as deceased in the will of Thomas Bryge of Sausthorpe (C. W. Foster, *Lincoln Wills, Volume II, 1505–1530*, Publications of the Lincoln Record Society, 10 [Lincoln, 1918], 100).

⁴⁷ *Visitation of Lincoln 1562–4* [note 32], 48.

11. ANNE DYNEWELL, born say 1515, died after 1550, married ca. 1530 HENRY WHITGIFT, born say 1505, died between 9 June 1550 and 7 October 1552, son of John Whitgift. They were the parents of John (Archbishop of Canterbury) and:^[48]
12. WILLIAM WHITGIFT, born ca. 1535, buried at Clavering, Essex, 2 August 1615. By an unknown wife he was the father of:^[49]
13. ELIZABETH WHITGIFT, born at Clavering March 1574, died 26 June 1612, married first RICHARD COLLES, married second FRANCIS GILL, married third after 1605 WYMOND BRADBURY, baptized at Newport Pond, Essex, 16 May 1574, died by 16 August 1649, son of William Bradbury and Anne Eden. By her last husband Elizabeth was the mother of:^[50]
14. THOMAS BRADBURY, immigrant to New England, baptized at Wicken Bonhunt, Essex, 28 February 1610/1, died at Salisbury, Massachusetts, 16 March 1694/5,^[51] married ca. 1636 MARY PERKINS, baptized at Hillmorton, Warwickshire, 3 September 1615, died at Salisbury 20 December 1700,^[52] daughter of John Perkins and Judith Gater.^[53] They had eleven children.^[54]

⁴⁸ Threlfall, *Ancestry of Thomas Bradbury* [note 1], 31–35.

⁴⁹ *Ibid.*, 13–15.

⁵⁰ *Ibid.*, 5–7.

⁵¹ *Vital Records of Salisbury, Massachusetts, to the End of the Year 1849* (Topsfield, Mass.: Topsfield Historical Society, 1915), 530.

⁵² *Ibid.*

⁵³ Walter Goodwin Davis, *The Ancestry of Dudley Wildes, 1759–1820, of Topsfield, Massachusetts* (Portland, Maine: Anthoensen Press, 1959), 87–90.

⁵⁴ Threlfall, *Ancestry of Thomas Bradbury* [note 1], 1–4.

SAMUEL HALL (1664–1733) OF TAUNTON AND MIDDLEBOROUGH, MASSACHUSETTS, AND CONNECTICUT

Jane Belcher

After the 1689 death of Samuel² Hall of Taunton, Massachusetts, son of George¹ and Mary (____) Hall,^[1] there were two adult Samuel Halls living in Taunton. One was Samuel² Hall, son of Edward¹ and Esther (____) Hall, born at Rehoboth, Massachusetts, 24 October 1656.^[2] Calling himself Samuel Hall, Sr., of Taunton and signing with his mark “H,” this Samuel executed deeds at Taunton from 7 February 1686/7 until 3 August 1715.^[3] He died there testate on 30 August 1716, and the next month an inventory of his estate, mentioning real estate in Taunton and Bridgewater, was presented to the court by his widow Abigail and his eldest son Jonathan.^[4] This Samuel Hall used the designation “Sr.” as he was older than the other Samuel Hall, and perhaps in his later years because he and his wife, Abigail Pratt, had a son, Samuel Hall, who probably was of age before his father’s death.^[5]

The other adult Samuel Hall in 1689 was Samuel³ Hall, son of Samuel² (George¹) and Elizabeth (White) Hall, born at Taunton 11 December 1664, and shown with the wife and children of Samuel, son of Edward, in the standard Hall genealogy by David B. Hall.^[6] A 1993 article corrected these errors,^[7] and a more

¹ David B. Hall, *The Halls of New England: Genealogical and Biographical* (Albany, N.Y.: Joel Munsell’s Sons, 1883), 569. Samuel Hall, Sr., of Taunton, signed his will on 25 January 1688/9, and it was proved 27 May 1690 (Bristol County Probate, 1:22–23). Samuel Hall was said to be deceased in a deed made by his son Samuel dated 10 July 1689 (Bristol County Deeds, 6:308).

² James N. Arnold, *Vital Record of Rehoboth 1642–1896*, 2 vols. (Providence, R.I.: Narragansett Historical Publishing Co., 1897; reprint Bowie, Md.: Heritage Books, 1992), 2:630.

³ Bristol County Deeds, 2:35; 7:190; 10:180, 564. Thus there were two men calling themselves Samuel Hall Sr. in Taunton in the 1680s! In the 1682 military list for Taunton, the 1689 testator was called “Samuel Hall, Grand Senior” and the 1716 testator was called “Samuel Hall Sr.”; the younger Samuel Hall, the subject of this article, was called “Samuel Hall Jr.” (Samuel Hopkins Emery, *History of Taunton, Massachusetts, from Its Settlement to the Present Time* [Syracuse, N.Y.: D. Mason & Co., 1893], 330). For commentary about this Bristol County custom, see George Freeman Sanborn Jr., “Thomas Caswell of Taunton & His Descendants,” *Mayflower Descendant* 35 (1985):111–20; 36 (1986):10–10, 125–34; 37 (1987):11–22 et seq., at 37:12.

⁴ Bristol County Probate 3:309–10.

⁵ Samuel Hall and Abigail Pratt were married at Taunton 3 January 1683 (*Vital Records of Taunton, Massachusetts to the Year 1850*, 3 vols. [Boston: NEHGS, 1928–29], 1:218), but son Samuel’s birth is not in these vital records, though he was mentioned in his father’s 1716 will as “youngest son Samuel” (Bristol County Probate, 3:307–08).

⁶ Hall, *Halls of New England* [note 1], 571, 695.

⁷ Marsha Hoffman Rising, “A Maze of Halls in Taunton, Massachusetts: Correlating Land Descriptions to Prove Identity,” *National Genealogical Society Quarterly* [NGSQ] 81 (1993):19–

recent work confirmed the corrections.^[8] Both end their account of Samuel³ Hall with the birth of his son Enoch at Taunton on 13 April 1699. The present article reconstructs Samuel³ Hall's life after 1699, showing that it was he who moved to Middleborough, Massachusetts, not the son of Edward, as previously claimed.^[9]

Taunton, 1664–1702

Samuel³ Hall (*Samuel*², *George*¹) married first at Taunton 7 April 1686, **ELIZABETH BOURNE**, and the births of their seven children were recorded at Taunton between 1687 and 1699.^[10] Samuel³ Hall did not execute any deeds at Taunton until after the death of his father in 1689. Like the other Samuel Hall, he consistently signed deeds with his mark “H,” but he called himself “Jr.” to differentiate himself from the older man.

One deed reveals the beginning of a pattern on the part of Samuel³ Hall of mortgaging and then selling the property where he was living. On 17 January 1692/3, Samuel mortgaged his home and other lands to Thomas Leonard, Sr.^[11] Apparently unable to repay the mortgage, on 24 January 1695, Samuel sold his home and the other lands, which included “half a purchase right to all commonage and to all future divisions of all sorts,” to Nicholas Morey.^[12] As we shall see, Samuel later sold mortgaged lands on which he was living in Suffield, Connecticut (then in Massachusetts).

On 30 July 1696, Samuel Hall and his wife Elizabeth with his brother John and John's wife Hester sold the fifth lot in the Taunton south purchase to Nicholas Morey for £12.^[13] Four other deeds which confirm Samuel's identity were not included in “A Maze of Halls” (cited in note 7):

(1) 10 July 1689 Samuel Hall, “eldest son,” and his wife Elizabeth sold to Thomas Leonard three acres of swamp land that had been granted by the town of Taunton in the right of his father Samuel, deceased.^[14]

(2) 5 March 1696/7 Samuel Hall, Jr., sold for £20 to Nicholas Morey half a purchase right in the Taunton North Purchase. This right had been allotted to Samuel Hall deceased.^[15]

23. Note that this article errs in saying that Samuel Hall, son of Edward Hall, and husband of Abigail Pratt, left Taunton following the sale of land in 1686.

⁸ Dean Crawford Smith and Melinde Lutz Sanborn, *The Ancestry of Eva Belle Kempton: 1878–1908, Part IV: The Ancestry of Linda Anna Powers, 1839–1879* (Boston: NEHGS, 2000), 331.

⁹ Hall, *Halls of New England* [note 1], 695.

¹⁰ *Vital Records of Taunton* [note 5], 1:193–95; 2:56. Her parents have not been identified in the genealogical literature, and indeed “Bourne” may not be a recognizable spelling of her surname at marriage.

¹¹ Bristol County Deeds, 1:168; Rising, “A Maze of Halls” [note 7], NGSQ 81:21–22.

¹² Bristol County Deeds, 1:289.

¹³ Bristol County Deeds 2:96. Rising, “A Maze of Halls” [note 7], NGSQ 81:22, gave the date as 21 November 1696.

¹⁴ Bristol County Deeds, 6:308–09.

¹⁵ Bristol County Deeds, 2:94.

(3) 30 December 1697 Samuel Hall, Jr., of Taunton and his brother John Hall sold to Nicholas Morey an undivided lot in the Taunton South Purchase. This deed was acknowledged by John Hall 6 July 1720 but never by Samuel (who had left Taunton almost two decades earlier).^[16]

(4) 16 February 1698/9 Samuel, Jr., sold to Nicholas Morey the other half of a full share of the sixth lot in the Taunton North Purchase with his brother Ebenezer quitclaiming any right he might have as his father's son in the share.^[17]

Samuel executed other deeds while a resident of Taunton^[18] including one which confirms he was still living there on 3 December 1702 when, still calling himself Samuel Hall, Jr., of Taunton, he sold to Benjamin Leonard, Jr., “the eighth part of a purchase right of all future divisions that shall be upon the eighth part of the said purchase.”^[19]

Middleborough, 1702–1706

Although he misidentified Samuel’s wife and children, David B. Hall was correct in saying that Samuel Hall, Jr., removed to Middleborough.^[20] On 21 August 1702, Samuel Hall, Jr., of Taunton purchased from James Ball of Middleborough fifty-two acres, part of the Sixteen Shilling Purchase in Middleborough.^[21] On 7 March 1704/5, Samuel Hall of Middleborough purchased a whole purchase right in the undivided lands of Middleborough from Nicholas Southworth of Plymouth.^[22] He sold a part of this purchase right to Nicholas Morey of Freetown on 27 March 1705.^[23] On 7 June 1705, Samuel Hall of Middleborough sold to Benjamin Leonard, Sr., of Taunton seven and one half acres in the sixty-acre division in Taunton and a one-eighth part of all future division of lands and commons in Taunton.^[24] On 1 September 1705, Samuel Hall sold the fifty-two acres that he was dwelling upon in the Sixteen Shilling Purchase in Middleborough, to Thomas Palmer.^[25] On 21 February 1705/6 Samuel Hall sold two lots of forty-five acres each in the Sixteen Shilling Purchase to John King. Samuel stated that these lots were purchased of Thomas Palmer but the purchase was not recorded.^[26]

In the General Session of Plymouth Court in June 1705, Samuel Hall brought suit against James Bell for “feloniously taking away several bolts and several bundles of clapboards in the cedar swamp at Middleboro.” Bell pleaded not guilty

¹⁶ Bristol County Deeds, 13:272, recorded 15 July 1720.

¹⁷ Bristol County Deeds, 2:338.

¹⁸ Bristol County Deeds, 2:95, 339; 3:195.

¹⁹ Bristol County Deeds, 4:438.

²⁰ Hall, *Halls of New England* [note 1], 695.

²¹ Plymouth County Deeds, 6:96.

²² Plymouth County Deeds, 7:253.

²³ Plymouth County Deeds, 7:254.

²⁴ Bristol County Deeds, 6:270.

²⁵ Plymouth County Deeds, 6:95.

²⁶ Plymouth County Deeds, 6:147.

and the jury acquitted him.^[27] At the Court of Common Pleas held on 18 June 1706, Lt. Nathaniel Southworth of Plymouth brought suit against Samuel Hall of Middleborough for debt, on a bond of £8. Lt. Southworth did “not sufficiently Sett forth how it became due,” and the case was marked “abated.” Nicholas Southworth must have supplied additional information because at the next court, held on 17 September 1706, the jury verdict was for the plaintiff.^[28] This is the last record of Samuel Hall in Middleborough.

On 22 July 1707, Samuel and his siblings settled their interest in Taunton’s old iron works, inherited from their mother, Elizabeth (White) (Hall) Pratt.^[29] Samuel acknowledged the deed on the same date. There is no indication in this deed of where Samuel or any of his siblings were living.^[30]

Suffield, 1708–1715

Sometime between 17 September 1706 and 25 October 1708, Samuel Hall and his children moved to Suffield (then a part of Hampshire County, Massachusetts, but since 1749 in Connecticut). Although no record of her death has been found, Samuel’s wife Elizabeth must have died sometime between the birth of Enoch in 1699 and Samuel’s move to Suffield. She did not join in any of the Middleborough deeds. Samuel Hall married second, probably at Suffield and probably in 1708, **SARAH RISING**, born there 15 November 1685, daughter of John and Sarah (Hale) Rising.^[31] On 25 October 1708, Samuel “now a resident of Suffield” bought land in Suffield from Nathaniel Gaylord, Sr., and Hezekiah Gaylord, both of Windsor.^[32] On 5 June 1710 Samuel Hall was granted twenty acres on the upper end of Rattlesnake Plain in exchange for twenty acres he had given the town of Suffield on 10 May 1710.^[33] Samuel Hall, “with the consent of my wife Sarah,” calling himself “collier” and signing with his H mark, sold these twenty acres on 29 June 1710.^[34] On 14 May 1711 at the Suffield town meeting,

²⁷ David Thomas Konig, ed., *Plymouth Court Records 1686–1859*, CD-ROM (Boston: NEHGS, 2002), citing Volume 1, 6:220.

²⁸ *Ibid.*, citing Volume 5, 1:21–23.

²⁹ Elizabeth (White) Hall married second at Taunton 3 March 1689/90, Jonathan² Pratt (*Joshua*¹), widower of Abigail Wood/Atwood, by whom he had a daughter Abigail Pratt who married in 1683 Samuel² Hall (*Edward*¹), as mentioned in note 5 (Robert Charles Anderson, *The Great Migration Begins: Immigrants to New England, 1620–1633*, 3 vols. [Boston: NEHGS, 1995], 3:1510–12; Alicia Crane Williams, “Stephen Wood Alias Atwood, of Eastham, Mass.,” *Mayflower Descendant* 46 [1996]:131–36 at 132; 46 [1997]:33–40, 123–30).

³⁰ Bristol County Deeds, 17:36.

³¹ Barbour Collection of Connecticut Vital Records, citing Suffield Vital Records, 1:15 (birth); NB1:31 (marriage but with no date); Donald Lines Jacobus and Edgar Francis Waterman, *Hale, House and Related Families Mainly of the Connecticut River Valley* (Hartford, Conn.: Connecticut Historical Society, 1952), 275.

³² Windsor Deeds, 3:169.

³³ “‘The Old Book’ for recording the Acts of the Committee for Settling the Town: for Recording Lands, and the Town Acts, Transcribed 1771 from Vol. 1 Suffield Land Records” [FHL 0,005,706], 175.

³⁴ Hampshire County Deeds, B:225.

Samuel was appointed to a committee to lay out a highway to the lower end of Feather Street and also signed a petition, along with his future son-in-law Richard Woolery, that a “way most convenient for going to church or mill be laid out.”^[35] On 2 April 1713 the Suffield town meeting granted Samuel Hall ten and a half acres. Next on the list of grantees was Richard Woolery who received seven and a half acres.^[36] On 11 May 1713 Samuel sold to John Eliot of Windsor “my lands that are lying & being within or near the bounds of Suffield aforesd or within or neare the bounds of Winsor aforesd which I bought and purchased of Nathaniel Gaylord and of his son Hezekiah Gaylord both of Winsor.” Nathaniel and Abigail Gaylord were witnesses.^[37] Samuel and Sarah continued to live in Suffield where the birth of twins was recorded in 1715.^[38] On 2 April 1718, Sarah Hall was mentioned in the will of her father, John Rising, as having received £10, “her full portion.”^[39]

Stafford, 1719–1729

Samuel and Sarah (Rising) Hall had probably moved to Stafford by 1719 where the birth of their son John was recorded there as born on 31 May 1719.^[40] Samuel must have purchased fifty-four acres there in an unrecorded deed or deeds because on 23 July 1722 Samuel Hall and his oldest son Nicholas obtained a ten-year mortgage for £60 from Timothy Thrall of Windsor. Samuel was living on a part of the land used as collateral. Apparently realizing that he was nearing the end of his life, Samuel included a clause in this mortgage specifying that if the mortgage was repaid as agreed, “sd Tract or parcell of lands are to be & to remaine to the use of the within named Samll Hall Senir during the time of his naturall life & his wives so long as she shall continue his widdow if it happens he die before her & after that one half of sd lands to bee & remaine to the proper use benefit & behoof of his son Samll Hall & his heirs & assigns forever & the other half to the rest of the sons that the sd. Samll Hall Senr hath by his present wife & in case sd Samll Hall Junr doth not live to come to the age of twenty one years then all the sd lands are to bee the abouve sd. children.”^[41] On 23 October 1726 the town of Stafford granted Samuel eleven and a half acres of land on the west side of his house.^[42] In March of 1728/9 Samuel and Sarah Hall of Stafford conveyed to Thomas Remington of Barrington (then in Massachusetts, later in Rhode Island), all of their right to land of Sarah’s maternal uncle, John Hale, in Simsbury, Connecticut.^[43]

³⁵ Suffield “Old Book” [note 33], 127.

³⁶ Suffield “Old Book” [note 33], 133.

³⁷ Hampshire County Deeds B:293; Windsor Deeds 3:169.

³⁸ Barbour Collection [note 31], citing Suffield Vital Records, NB1:31.

³⁹ Hampshire County Probate, 4:35.

⁴⁰ Barbour Collection [note 31], citing Stafford Vital Records, 1:19.

⁴¹ Stafford Deeds, 1:76–77.

⁴² Stafford Deeds, 1:284.

⁴³ Jacobus and Waterman, *Hale, House* [note 31], 274, citing Simsbury Deeds 1:3, 63; 2:22, 68; 5:216.

Enfield and Somers, 1733–1772

Samuel Hall was probably the Samuel Hall who died 7 May 1733 at Enfield (then a part of Hampshire County, Massachusetts, but since 1749 in Connecticut).^[44] In any event, he was deceased by 29 August 1738 when Sarah Hall, “late wife of Samuel Hall” of Somers, was named in an agreement concerning the “long unsettled” estate of her grandfather, Timothy Hale.^[45] On 28 December 1742, Nicholas Hall of Enfield sold eighty-five acres in Stafford which likely included the land he and his father mortgaged 23 July 1722 as well as the land granted to his father 23 October 1726 and land of his own.^[46] Widow Sarah Hall died on 12 May 1772 at Somers.^[47]

Children of Samuel and Elizabeth (Bourne) Hall, born at Taunton, Massachusetts:^[48]

- i. ELIZABETH HALL, b. 2 March 1687; d. before 16 March 1762;^[49] m. Suffield 15 Sept. 1714 RICHARD WOOLWORTH, b. Suffield 6 Dec. 1687, d. Suffield 29 Oct. 1732,^[50] son of Richard and Hannah (Huggins) Woolery/Woolworth.^[51] On 1 June 1716 Elizabeth joined the Congregational Church in Suffield “by a letter from ye Chh of Tantun.”^[52]
- ii. REMEMBER HALL, b. 15 Feb. 1689; m. (1) Suffield 24 April 1712 BENJAMIN KING, b. Suffield 20 Nov. 1683,^[53] d. Stafford between 20 and 29 Nov. 1733,^[54] son of James and Elizabeth (Fuller) King.^[55] Remember m. (2)

⁴⁴ Enfield, Connecticut, Town Records, 1682–1854 [FHL 1,317,124], 60.

⁴⁵ Jacobus and Waterman, *Hale, House* [note 31], 274–75; Hampshire County Probate 6:41.

⁴⁶ Stafford Deeds, 2:147

⁴⁷ Barbour Collection [note 31], citing Somers Vital Records, 1:92.

⁴⁸ *Vital Records of Taunton* [note 5], 1:193–95. Another son has been attributed (without evidence) to Samuel and Elizabeth (Bourne) Hall, namely, Ichabod Hall, who married at Enfield 25 June 1730, Lois Kibbe, born there 5 May 1710 (Francis Olcott Allen, *The History of Enfield, Connecticut*, 3 vols. [Lancaster, Pa.: Wickersham Printing, 1900], 2:1770 (marriage), 1595 (Lois’s birth); Doreen Potter Hanna, *Kibbe Genealogical Notes* . . . [Middleboro, Mass.: Chedwato Service, 1972], 4).

⁴⁹ Suffield Deeds 2:98. She was referred to as deceased on that date.

⁵⁰ Barbour Collection [note 31], citing Suffield Vital Records, NB1:38 (marriage); 1:14 (birth); NB1:38 (death).

⁵¹ Charlotte R. Bush Woolworth, *Descendants of Richard and Hannah Huggins Woolworth, Who Landed at Newbury, Mass., 1678; Removed to Suffield, Conn.* (New Haven, Conn.: the authors, 1893), 27.

⁵² *Records of the Congregational Church in Suffield, Conn. (Except Church Votes) 1710–1836* (Hartford, Conn.: Connecticut Historical Society, 1941), 8.

⁵³ Barbour Collection [note 31], citing Suffield Vital Records, 1:5 (birth); NB1:35 (marriage; added in pencil “went to Stafford”).

⁵⁴ Hartford Probate District, File #3265. Benjamin King made his will 20 November 1733 and Remember presented it in court 4 December 1733 (Charles William Manwaring, *A Digest of Early Connecticut Probate Records*, 3 vols. [Hartford, Conn.: R. S. Peck, 1904–06], 3:76–77).

⁵⁵ Barbour Collection [note 31], citing Suffield Vital Records, 1:5 (birth); Robert Charles Anderson, George F. Sanborn Jr., and Melinde Lutz Sanborn, *The Great Migration: Immigrants to New England, 1645–1635, Volume II C–F* (Boston: NEHGS, 2001), 598–600; Cameron Haight

- Somers 7 Nov. 1734 BENJAMIN THOMAS,^[56] son of Benjamin and Ann (Belding?) Thomas,^[57] and widower of Dorothy Kibbe.^[58] He m. (3) Stafford 20 April 1758 Sarah (Grover) Crouch.^[59]
- iii. NICHOLAS HALL, b. 23 Jan. 1690; d. before 10 Feb. 1777, probably at Enfield;^[60] m. (1) Enfield 1 Feb. 1721/2 RACHEL GARY, b. Woodstock, Conn., 16 March 1700/1, d. Enfield 25 May 1741, daughter of Nathaniel and Anne (Rice) Gary.^[61] Nicholas m. (2) Enfield 6 April 1743 RUTH DUNKINS of Lebanon, Conn.^[62] Ruth was living 10 Feb. 1777 when Nicholas's estate was probated.
- iv. MARY HALL, b. 31 Oct. 1692; m. (1) Suffield 29 Nov. 1716 SAMUEL ROE, b. Suffield 30 Jan. 1693/4, d. Suffield 23 Oct. 1732,^[63] son of Peter and Sarah (Remington) Roe.^[64] Mary m. (2) (int. Suffield 8 Aug. 1741) DANIEL DAY of Simsbury, Conn.^[65]

King, *The King Family of Suffield, Connecticut* (San Francisco: Walter N. Brunt, 1908), 68, 80, 85.

⁵⁶ Frederic W. Bailey, *Early Connecticut Marriages as Found on Ancient Church Records Prior to 1800* (New Haven, Conn., 1896–1906; reprint 7 vols. in 1, Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1968), 5:90; Allen, *History of Enfield* [note 48], 2:1758.

⁵⁷ Various sources show Remember's husband as born at Springfield 20 December 1694; however, the son born that day was recorded as *Thomas*, son of Benjamin and Ann Thomas (Clifford Stott, *Vital Records of Springfield, Massachusetts, to 1850*, 4 vols. [Boston: NEHGS, 2003], 1:45). Either this record is wrong or Benjamin Thomas had a son Benjamin whose birth was not recorded. Benjamin Thomas of Stafford (Remember's husband) was the son of Benjamin Thomas of Springfield, a soldier in King Philip's War (George Madison Bodge, *Soldiers in King Philip's War*, 3rd ed. [Boston: the author, 1906; reprint Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1967], 251, 254; Hampshire County Deeds, G:281; K:101, both cited in Thomas B. Warren, "Springfield Families," typescript, 3 vols. [Springfield, Mass.: Mercy Warren DAR Chapter, 1934–35], 2:686).

Ann, wife of Benjamin Thomas, is shown as Ann Belding in Gilbert Warren Chapin, *The Chapin Book . . . Descendants of Deacon Samuel Chapin*, 2 vols. (Hartford, Conn.: Chapin Family Association, 1924), 1:6, and in Warren, "Springfield Families," 3:286.

⁵⁸ Allen, *History of Enfield* [note 48], 3:2012 (Dorothy's death); Hanna, *Kibbe Genealogical Notes* [note 48], 38.

⁵⁹ Barbour Collection [note 31], citing Stafford Vital Records, 2:127; Grace Olive Chapman, *Crouch Family of Stafford, Connecticut* (Dorchester, Mass.: the author?, 1943), 7.

⁶⁰ Hartford Probate District, File #2530.

⁶¹ Allen, *History of Enfield* [note 48], 2:1768 (marriage), 1869 (death); *Vital Records of Woodstock, 1686–1854* (Hartford, Conn.: Case, Lockwood & Brainard, 1914), 7 (birth); Clarence Winthrop Bowen, *The History of Woodstock, Connecticut*, 8 vols. (Norwood, Mass.: Plimpton Press, 1926–1943), 5:268 (marriage and her parents); Lawrence Brainerd, *Gary Genealogy* (Boston: the author, 1918), 43–44, 54.

⁶² Allen, *History of Enfield* [note 48], 2:1773.

⁶³ Barbour Collection [note 31], citing Suffield Vital Records, NB1:42 (marriage), 1:22 (birth), NB1:42 (death).

⁶⁴ Hezekiah S. Sheldon, *Documentary History of Suffield: In the Colony and Province of Massachusetts Bay in New England, 1660–1749*, 3 vols. in 1 (Springfield, Mass.: C. W. Bryan, 1879–88), 1:40 (marriage of Samuel's parents); Frank C. Roe, *Some Descendants of Hugh Roe, An Immigrant to the Massachusetts Bay Colony ca. 1642* (Kennett Square, Pa.: the author, 1972), 10, 12.

⁶⁵ Barbour Collection [note 31], citing Suffield Vital Records, 1:120.

- v. NATHANIEL HALL, b. 18 May 1695; m. (int. Suffield 9 Dec. 1716) MABEL WINCHELL, d. Suffield 8 June 1768,^[66] probably a daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Moore) Winchell.^[67]
- vi. MEHITABLE HALL, b. 1 Dec. 1697.
- vii. ENOCH HALL, b. 13 April 1699; m. Northfield, Mass., 13 March 1728 MARTHA WRIGHT,^[68] b. Northampton, Mass., 27 Jan. 1710/1, daughter of Benjamin and Hannah (Stebbins) Wright.^[69] Enoch left Northfield in 1736 and migrated northward along the Connecticut River into New Hampshire.^[70] He may have been the Enoch Hall who was head of a family at Newbury, Vt., in 1770.^[71]

Children of Samuel and Sarah (Rising) Hall, viii–xiii born at Suffield, xiv–xvi born at Stafford.^[72]

- viii. SARAH HALL, b. 3 Oct. 1709, bp. Suffield 17 Sept. 1710;^[73] d. probably Middletown, Conn., 30 March 1787;^[74] m. Enfield in March 1734 JEREMIAH MARKHAM,^[75] b. Middletown 18 Feb. 1709/10, d. there 22 Sept. 1753 age 44, son of Daniel and Deborah (Meacham) Markham.^[76]

⁶⁶ Barbour Collection [note 31], citing Suffield Vital Records, 1:160 (marriage; “banns forbidden by Benjamin Winchell 14 Dec. 1716”), NB1:44 (death).

⁶⁷ N. H. Winchell, *The Winchell Genealogy* (Minneapolis, Minn.: Horace V. Winchell, 1917), 70, 76, 484. The inventory of Nathaniel² Winchell (*Robert*¹) of Windsor, Connecticut, dated 30 April 1700, referred to his son Thomas, deceased, and Thomas’s four unnamed children. Thomas’s widow Sarah had been appointed administratrix of his estate on 2 September 1697, and guardians of his four unnamed children were appointed on 20 December 1700 (Manwaring, *Early Connecticut Probate Records* [note 54], 1:599–600). According to Winchell, *Winchell Genealogy*, 70, Sarah was the widow Sarah Winchell who married at Suffield 18 July 1700 (Barbour Collection [note 31], citing Suffield Vital Records, 1:32), Benjamin Winchell, a first cousin of Thomas Winchell, who thus would have been Mabel’s stepfather in 1716 (see previous note).

⁶⁸ Walter E. and Lottie S. Corbin, *The Corbin Collection [Records of Hampshire, Hampden, Berkshire, and Franklin Counties, Massachusetts]*, Robert J. Dunkle, ed., 3 CD-ROMs (Boston: NEHGS, 2003–05), Disk 3, from Northfield Vital Records, 94C; Ralph W. Stoughton, “Northfield, Mass., Marriage Records, 1724–1771,” *The American Genealogist* 28 (1952):162.

⁶⁹ J. H. Temple, *A History of the Town of Northfield, Massachusetts* (Albany, N.Y.: J. Munsell, 1875), 192, 196, 197, 208, 210, 569; Ralph Stebbins Greenlee and Robert Lemuel Greenlee, *The Stebbins Genealogy*, 2 vols. (Chicago: R. S. Greenlee, 1904), 2:1095.

⁷⁰ Temple, *History of Northfield* [note 69], 176, 278, 455.

⁷¹ Frederic Palmer Wells, *History of Newbury, Vermont, from the Discovery of the Coös Country to Present Time. With Genealogical Records of Many Families* (St. Johnsbury, Vt.: Caledonian Company, 1902), 59.

⁷² Barbour Collection [note 31], citing Suffield Vital Records, NB1:31, and Stafford Vital Records, 1:19.

⁷³ *Congregational Church in Suffield* [note 52], 24.

⁷⁴ Nancy Markham Hartwig and Curtis Paul Hartwig, *The Descendants of Deacon Daniel Markham* (Binghamton, N.Y.: the authors, 1999), 9.

⁷⁵ Allen, *History of Enfield* [note 48], 2:1758 (intentions); 2:1771 (marriage).

⁷⁶ Barbour Collection [note 31], citing Middletown Land Records, 2:11 (his birth), and Middletown Vital Records, 1:128 (his death); Allen, *History of Enfield* [note 48], 2:1766 (parents’ marriage).

- ix. SAMUEL HALL, b. 2 Dec. 1710; d. Somers 5 Nov. 1790, bur. North Cemetery there with his wife;^[77] m. Somers 1 Oct. 1741 HANNAH PARSONS,^[78] b. Enfield 20 Sept. 1719, d. Somers 14 May 1803 in her 84th year, daughter of Luke and Sarah (Osborn) Parsons.^[79]
- x. MERCY HALL, b. 3 June 1712, bp. Suffield 7 July 1712.^[80]
- xi. BETHIA HALL, b. 9 Sept. 1713, bp. Suffield 20 Sept. 1713;^[81] d. 10 April 1773, probably at Northfield, Mass.;^[82] m. Suffield 25 May 1736 WILLIAM HOLTON,^[83] b. Northampton, Mass., 6 March 1709; d. before 4 Dec. 1798, probably at Northfield, son of William and Abigail (Edwards) Holton. William m. (2) 15 Jan. 1778 Mary (____) Scott of Bernardston, Mass.^[84]
- xii. ABIGAIL HALL (twin), b. 28 April 1715, bp. Suffield 28 April 1717;^[85] d. after 11 April 1777;^[86] m. Somers 17 Nov. 1737 SAMUEL HAYDEN,^[87] b. Windsor, Conn., 7 Oct. 1707, son of Samuel and Anna (Holcomb) Hayden,^[88] d. Conway, Mass., 30 Aug. 1777, bur. in Howland Cemetery there.^[89]
- xiii. EUNICE HALL (twin), b. 28 April 1715, bp. Suffield 28 April 1717; m. (1) Somers 31 Aug. 1741 SAMUEL CRAVATH,^[90] b. Boston 15 Dec. 1703, d. Middletown, Conn., 19 Oct. 1746, son of Ezekiel and Elizabeth (Hooke) Cravath, and

⁷⁷ Charles R. Hale, "Charles R. Hale Collection [of Cemetery Inscriptions and Newspaper Notices of Marriages and Deaths]," (1933–34), Somers, 82; Allen, *History of Enfield* [note 48], 3:2426.

⁷⁸ Barbour Collection [note 31], citing Somers Vital Records, 1:8; Bailey, *Early Connecticut Marriages* [note 56], 5:91.

⁷⁹ Allen, *History of Enfield* [note 48], 2:1603 (birth), 3:2191, 2201 (marriage), 2:1767 (parents' marriage), 3:2427 (death); Barbour Collection [note 31], citing Somers Vital Records, 2:51 (Hannah's death). Most of Hannah's siblings were born at Enfield (Allen, *History of Enfield*, 2:1603, 1605, 1607, 1609, 1614, 1617), and married at Somers, thus confirming that the Hannah Parsons who married Samuel Hall was one born 20 September 1719. In addition, Samuel and Hannah (Parsons) Hall named their second son Luke (Allen, *History of Enfield*, 3:2184, 2204).

⁸⁰ *Congregational Church in Suffield* [note 52], 25.

⁸¹ *Ibid.*, 26.

⁸² Zelinda Makepeace Douhan, ed., *The Ancestry of Russell Makepeace, 1904–1986, of Marion, Massachusetts* (Boston: Newbury Street Press, 2005), 186.

⁸³ Barbour Collection [note 31], citing Suffield Vital Records, 1:123 (intentions), 1:3; NB1:48 (marriage).

⁸⁴ Douhan, *Ancestry of Russell Makepeace* [note 82], 185–87.

⁸⁵ *Congregational Church in Suffield* [note 52], 28.

⁸⁶ Samuel Hayden made his will at Conway on 11 April 1777 (Hampshire County Probate, 13:393), mentioning wife Abigail and children — as reflected in Jabez Haskell Hayden and William Benjamin Hayden, *Records of the Connecticut Line of the Hayden Family* (Windsor Locks, Conn.: Case, Lockwood & Brainard, 1888), 107.

⁸⁷ Barbour Collection [note 31], citing Somers Vital Records, 1:3 (intentions), and Windsor Vital Records, 2:162 (marriage); Bailey, *Early Connecticut Marriages* [note 56], 5:91, 94.

⁸⁸ Hayden, *Hayden Family* [note 80], 103, 107; Barbour Collection [note 31], citing Windsor Vital Records, 2:46 (birth); 1:58 (parents' marriage).

⁸⁹ *Vital Records of Conway, Massachusetts, to the Year 1850* (Boston: NEHGS, 1943), 239.

⁹⁰ Bailey, *Early Connecticut Marriages* [note 56], 5:91.

- widower of Elizabeth Butler.^[91] Eunice m. (2) by 10 May 1750 _____ MILLER.^[92]
- xiv. JOHN HALL, b. 31 May 1719; d. Enfield 11 June 1770, bur. in the Enfield Street Cemetery, Enfield; m. Enfield 25 Feb. 1741/2 HANNAH GUILLE/GUILL,^[93] b. Lebanon, Conn., 14 Feb. 1717, daughter of Israel and Sarah (_____) Guile.^[94]
- xv. JOSIAH HALL, b. 16 March 1722; d. Andover, Vt., 22 June 1790 age 76, bur. North Cemetery in Somers with his wife;^[95] m. Somers 1 Jan. 1743[4], SARAH BUSH,^[96] b. Enfield 12 April 1723, d. 2 May 1809 in her 84th year, daughter of John and Hannah (Fowler) Bush.^[97]
- xvi. CHARITY HALL, b. 18 Aug. 1723; d. after 6 March 1781,^[98] m. Sheffield, Mass., 21 Feb. 1744/5 ISAAC DAVIS,^[99] d. Lee, Mass., 5 Jan. 1781,^[100] possibly identical with Isaac Davis, b. Barnstable, Mass., 1 Jan. 1720, son of Nathan and Elizabeth (Phinney) Davis.^[101]

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⁹¹ H. Minot Pitman, *Comstock–Thomas: Ancestry of Richard Wilmot Comstock* (Bronxville, N.Y.: the author, 1964), 79–80 (Cravath account written by Donald Lines Jacobus); Barbour Collection [note 31], citing Middletown Vital Records, 1:8 (his death).

⁹² The distribution of Samuel Cravath's estate on 10 May 1750 referred to his widow as "Eunice Cravath alias Miller." Jeremiah Markham [her brother-in-law] had been one of the bondsmen on his estate four years earlier (Manwaring, *Early Connecticut Probate Records* [note 54], 3:532–33).

⁹³ Allen, *History of Enfield* [note 48], 2:1761 (marriage); 2:1874 (death and burial).

⁹⁴ Barbour Collection [note 31], citing Lebanon Vital Records, 1:123; Charles Burleigh, *The Genealogy and History of the Guild, Guile, and Gile Family* (Portland, Maine: Brown Thurston & Co., 1887), 33.

⁹⁵ Hale Collection [note 74], Somers, 69; Allen, *History of Enfield* [note 48], 3:2427.

⁹⁶ Barbour Collection [note 31], citing Somers Vital Records, 1:10.

⁹⁷ Allen, *History of Enfield* [note 48], 2:1606 (birth); 3:2427 (deaths of both); Stott, *Vital Records of Springfield* [note 57], 1:141 (parents' intentions).

⁹⁸ Berkshire County Probate, 2:210. Charity and her sons presented an inventory of Isaac Davis's estate to the court on 6 March 1781.

⁹⁹ Joseph M. Kellogg, "Early Vital Records of Sheffield, Mass.," R. Stanton Avery Special Collections Department at NEHGS, Mss A 5932, p. 43.

¹⁰⁰ *Vital Records of Lee, Massachusetts, to the Year 1850* (Boston: NEHGS, 1903), 194. Berkshire County Probate, 2:210, indicates Isaac made his will 5 September 1780, so probably the published vital record is in error and the correct date of death was 5 January 1781.

¹⁰¹ Alice W. A. Westgate and Ann T. Reeves, *Mayflower Families Through Five Generations, Descendants of the Pilgrims Who Landed at Plymouth, Mass., December 1620, Volume Nineteen, Family of Thomas Rogers* (Plymouth, Mass.: General Society of Mayflower Descendants, 2000), 108.

OSMOND¹ TRASK AND HIS CHILDREN OF SALEM AND BEVERLY, MASSACHUSETTS

Deborah Kimball Nowers

In a note in my previously published article identifying Deborah Trask as the mother of Hannah Raymond,^[1] I indicated that Deborah, daughter of William and Martha (Balch) Trask, was not descended from Capt. William Trask, an account of whose descendants had been published over a hundred years ago in the *Register*.^[2] That left me with the task of determining her ancestry. The Beverly vital records indicated that Deborah's father might be William, son of Edward and Mercy Trask.^[3] In a footnote to the discussion of the first settlers of Salem in Sidney Perley's *History of Salem*,^[4] Osmond¹ Trask's children are listed with their spouses including children for two of the sons. Edward, with wife Mary [*sic*] Elliott, is listed as the son of Osmond's son John. The Beverly vital records seem to confirm this lineage. Edward Trask, born 14 November 1685, son of John and Christian Trask, was old enough to have married "Marcy" Elliott on 28 June 1705,^[5] even if a little young at age 20. Edward died 5 May 1737,^[6] leaving a will written 10 May 1726 and probated 29 May 1738.^[7] He named wife Mercy, four daughters, and three sons, one of whom was William. Five of the children were recorded in the Beverly vital records as the children of Edward and Mercy. The first two daughters, however, were recorded as children of Edward and Deborah, born in 1701 and 1703.^[8] It becomes clear that something was wrong. If Edward married twice, first to Deborah and second to Mercy Elliott, then the Edward Trask born in 1685 was probably too young to be that man.

If there were another Edward, he would be most likely a son of Osmond. Perley's listing of Osmond's children includes an Edward born 6 June 1652 and baptized 10 November 1677. Again, something seems amiss. Checking the Beverly vital records, that baptism is for Edward, son of "Osmund, deceased, and

¹ Deborah Kimball Nowers, "Hannah (Raymond) Standley and Her Mother, Deborah Trask," *Register* 158 (2004):23–26 at 25.

² William Blake Trask, "Captain William Traske and Some of His Descendants," *Register* 55 (1901):321–30, 385–88; 56 (1902):69–73, 199–202.

³ *Vital Records of Beverly, Massachusetts, to the End of the Year 1849*, 2 vols. (Topsfield Mass.: Topsfield Historical Society, 1906–07), 1:338, "William, s. Edward and Mercy, Nov. 20, 1712." There are accounts of many of Beverly's early families in *Massachusetts Vital Records: Beverly, 1663–1892*, 151 microfiche (Oxford, Mass.: Holbrook Research Institute, 1989); see Fiche 17, pp. 23–27, and Fiche 18, pp. 28–39, for the family of Osmond Trask.

⁴ Sidney Perley, *History of Salem, Massachusetts*, 3 vols. (Salem, Mass.: the author, 1924–1928), 3:8–9.

⁵ *Vital Records of Beverly* [note 3], 1:333 (birth); 2:308 (marriage).

⁶ *Ibid.*, 2:580.

⁷ Essex County Probate, 322:330–32.

⁸ *Vital Records of Beverly* [note 3], 1:332–33, 336–38.

Elizabeth”^[9] — not likely to be the baptism of a 25-year-old man. Osmond Trask did not leave a will, but the Essex Institute published a transcript of the 27 March 1677 administration of his estate.^[10] The division of that estate lists nine children, but no Edward. It does include a “child unborn” who undoubtedly was the Edward baptized seven months later.

At that point, I was quite sure of Deborah Trask’s ancestry. She was the daughter of William³ Trask, whose father Edward² was the child born after Osmond’s death. Feeling a sense of accomplishment, I decided to look at Osmond’s life and try to identify his children and grandchildren.

The task turned out to be a daunting one. Osmond had twelve children with two wives over twenty-seven years. The large number of descendants in overlapping generations easily led to incorrect attributions, especially if based on vital records alone. Fortunately, for many of Osmond’s children and grandchildren their wills and estate divisions provided names of children, sometimes with married names for daughters. The deeds that transferred the property also provided names of spouses.

Probate and land records were the keys to the identification of two of Osmond’s daughters, Sarah and Mary. Sarah Holland and Mary Friason are listed in the 1695 division of Osmond’s estate. Unlike their sister Elizabeth whose husband Stephen Herrick is named, no husbands are named for Sarah and Mary. No records pertaining to them are included in the vital records for any of the Essex County towns except (potentially) the 1678 marriage in Beverly of Randall Frierson and Mary James.^[11] Land records confirmed that this woman was Osmond Trask’s daughter. On 4 July 1691 John Giles of Beverly and his wife Elizabeth, administratrix of the estate of her former husband, Osmond Trask, assigned land to “Randolph Fraison” and Mary his wife, one of the orphans of Osmond Trask.^[12] That Mary was a widow when she married Randall Frierson was confirmed when her estate was probated 18 July 1722. Administration was granted to “her only Daughter Mary James.”^[13]

It is through Mary James’ probate that her aunt Sarah (Trask) Holland was identified. Mary James made her will 16 December 1723 and it was probated 22 May 1724.^[14] She provided legacies for a number of her relatives including “cozen John Holland of Boston” and “Aunt Sarah Holland.”

⁹ Ibid., 1:333; William P. Upham, *Records of the First Church in Beverly, Massachusetts, 1667–1772* (Salem, Mass.: Essex Institute, 1905), 94 [note that the annotations for the baptisms by Augustus A. Galloupe are often incorrect]. For a useful analytical index to this work, see Nellie P. Lutes, “Records of the First Church in Beverly, Massachusetts, 1667–1772,” *District of Columbia DAR Genealogical Records Committee Report*, Series 3, vol. 150 (1956) [FHL 0,861,522 Item 3].

¹⁰ *The Probate Records of Essex County, Massachusetts*, 3 vols. (Salem, Mass.: Essex Institute, 1916–20), 3:124–27; Ipswich Deeds, Mortgages, Wills, 1639–1695, 4:214.

¹¹ *Vital Records of Beverly* [note 3], 2:128.

¹² Essex County Deeds, 11:15.

¹³ Essex County Probate, 313:473, 502.

¹⁴ Essex County Probate, 315:97–98.

Probate records clarify the family of John² Trask. From the vital records of Beverly and Salem, it appears that John married first on 9 April 1679, Christian Woodbury,^[15] and had five children. After her death, he married on 30 October 1690, Mary Dodge,^[16] and had a son. On 20 June 1720, administration of John's estate was granted to his widow Mary;^[17] however, the estate division dated 15 September 1728 names six additional children! The division established nine shares: two to the oldest son John, and the remainder to the other seven children — Edward, Jonathan, Mary, Christian, Miriam, Ebenezer and Israel.^[18] John and Edward were recorded as the children of John and Christian. Jonathan, Mary, and Christian were recorded as children of "John, of Salem and Elizabeth."^[19] No birth or baptismal record for Miriam, Ebenezer, and Israel has been found. Similarly, no marriage record for John and Elizabeth, but her death 26 November 1715 as "w. John" was recorded.^[20] John then married fourth Mary _____ who was his widow.

Osmond Trask's son Benjamin causes difficulties because the records for him seem so unlikely. There are four early records involving "Benjamin." The first is his baptism 14 March 1674/5, then the birth of "Elizabeth, d[ughter] illegitimate, [of] Benjamin [Trask] and Diannah Nowell" in 1686, next the death of "Marcy, w. Benjamin, Apr. 2, 1710, a. abt. 52," and finally a marriage to Tryphena Herrick in 1711.^[21]

Based on the list of Osmond Trask's children, Benjamin was born about 1666 and baptized later with his siblings, so he could have been the father of the illegitimate child. The response to a query in the *Essex Antiquarian*, states that Benjamin had married Mercy (Shattuck) Elliott.^[22] This fits with the recorded death, but Mercy would have been considerably older than Benjamin. Consistent with the times, the query response provides no documentation, but the distribution of the estate of Samuel Shattuck, Mercy's father, provides support. On 1 November 1701, Mercy's share was distributed to "Benjamin Traske of Beverly in Right of his wife Marcy."^[23] After Mercy's death, Benjamin, aged about 45, married the 26-year-old Tryphena Herrick.

Thankfully, Osmond's remaining sons, Samuel, Joseph, and William, and daughter Elizabeth, have less complicated histories. Their marriages and children are clearly defined in all records.

¹⁵ *Vital Records of Beverly* [note 3], 2:310.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*, 2:310, "John, widr., of Salem and Mary Dodge."

¹⁷ Essex County Probate, 313:150.

¹⁸ Essex County Probate, 316:75–78.

¹⁹ *Vital Records of Beverly* [note 3], 1:332, 335, 336.

²⁰ *Ibid.*, 2:580.

²¹ *Ibid.*, 2:308; Upham, *Records of First Church* [note 9], 91.

²² *Essex Antiquarian* 6 (1902):48.

²³ Essex County Probate, 307:226–27.

Genealogical Summary

1. OSMOND¹ TRASK was born about 1622.^[24] He died before 27 March 1677 when administration of his estate was granted to his widow. He married first at Salem, Massachusetts, 1 January 1649[/50?], **MARY** _____ (whose surname is not given).^[25] She died there 2 January 1661[/2?].^[26] Osmond married second at Salem 22 May 1663, **ELIZABETH GALLEY**, born about 1643, daughter of John and Florence (_____) Galley. She married second at Beverly 5 May 1679, John Giles of Salem.^[27] She died after 8 February 1708/9, the date on which John Giles of Beverly and Elizabeth his wife conveyed land.^[28]

The first appearance of Osmond Trask in Massachusetts was his first marriage. The first recorded deed for him was for forty acres of land he purchased from Joseph Harris, namely:

forty acres of land on Royall Side lying between Jacob Barnyes and Edward Bishops lands within the bounds of Salem in the County of Essex in consideration of three pounds in hand paid as by deed dated the 7th day of the 12th month 1652.^[29]

The next year, he purchased several parcels of land from Jonathan Porter:

the two late dwelling houses of himself and Edward Hornett and twenty acres of land on or thereabouts adjoining to the said houses and also the third pte [i.e., part] of 84 acres bought of Mr Browne and also one acre of salt marsh two acres of fresh marsh and also twenty acres of upland adjoining to that of Thomas Bracketts land as by deed dated the 27th of the 10th month [1653].^[30]

In 1659 Osmond Trask recorded deeds for two additional purchases in Salem. He bought the first on 29 June 1659, for three pounds and ten shillings from Roger Hascall, "half an acre of salt marsh be it more or less, lying and being scittuate upon Bass river side."^[31] He bought the second from William Hascall on

²⁴ On 22 June 1660, Osmond Trask was "aged about thirty-five years" (*Records and Files of the Quarterly Courts of Essex County, Massachusetts*. 9 vols. [Salem, Mass.: Essex Institute, 1911–75], 2:220), and on 28 November 1665 he was "aged about thirty-eight years" (3:289). It is likely that he was identical with "Osmund son of Edward Traske," baptized 14 March 1622 at East Coker, Somerset (William Blake Trask, "The Traske Family in England," *Register* 54 [1900]:279–83 at 280; confirmed by Robert Charles Anderson, FASG, from the original parish register on FHL 1,526,552, although the exact year is difficult to determine).

²⁵ *Vital Records of Salem, Massachusetts to the End of 1849*, 6 vols. (Salem, Mass.: Essex Institute, 1916–25), 4:396. *Massachusetts Vital Record Transcripts to 1850: Salem, 1635–1849*, 49 microfiche (Oxford, Mass.: Holbrook Research Institute, 2000), contain only unindexed transcripts that are not helpful in resolving the years of Mary's marriage and death.

²⁶ *Ibid.*, 6:280.

²⁷ *Ibid.*, 4:396, "Osman, 2d m."; *Vital Records of Beverly* [note 3], 2:309; Robert Charles Anderson, *The Great Migration: Immigrants to New England, 1634–1635, Volume III G–H* (Boston: NEHGS, 2003), 3.

²⁸ John Adams Vinton, *The Giles Memorial* (Boston: Henry W. Dutton, 1864), 11–13.

²⁹ Essex County Deeds, 1:16 (spelling modernized).

³⁰ *Ibid.*, 1:21 (spelling modernized).

³¹ *Ibid.*, 1:64.

30 June 1659, for three pounds, “twenty acres of upland be it more or less, lying and being scittuat on the hither end of Birch plaine.”^[32]

All of the real estate was located in the part of Salem that was set off to create the town of Beverly in 1668.^[33]

Osmond Trask first appeared in the Essex County Quarterly Court records in 1653 regarding his land purchases from Jonathan Porter.^[34] In 1661 Osmond and Roger Hascall engaged in an altercation:

Osmand Trask v. Roger Hascall. Battery. In assaulting him upon the highway, striking him several blows with a pitchfork, bringing blood and bruising his body. Verdict for plaintiff.^[35]

The court record includes depositions from neighbors about the ongoing dispute over Osmond Trask’s digging of clay on land near to Roger Hascall’s land.

Roger Hascoll’s plea: That he had a right to his own land, according to law; that he could bring sufficient evidence to prove his damage in having a pit nearly six feet deep laid open so near his door, which was very dangerous for his cattle and carts, being so near his gate; that he could prove that he had possessed this land thirteen or fourteen years, and he had never forbade any person passing over it, yet did so by his sufferance; that he should like to know how those who said it is a highway, know it to be so, as he had enjoyed it longer than most of them had known their right hand from their left, and if it were so, he would have known it before a stranger; he forbade plaintiff digging clay there on account of the danger to those who passed that way, and because Trask had no need of it, having a great deal of clay at his own door much nearer than Hascoll’s land; he was continuously doing damage by pulling down defendant’s fences, carting over his land, letting out his cattle and letting in swine which rooted up the ground, pretending to have leave; that he struck Trask only in self-defence, etc.

Writ, dated 9:9:1661, signed by Hillyard Veren, for the court, and served by Benjamin Balch, constable of Salem, by attachment of the house and land of defendant.^[36]

The next year, Osmond was a defendant: “Osmand Trask 1:1:1662 for striking Frances Kedwell,” and in June 1662 “Osmond Trask admonished for abusing the constable and his assistant.”^[37] In November 1664, “Osmond Trask was fined for rescuing hogs and cattle as they were being driven to the pound.”^[38] By November 1665 Osmond seems to have changed his ways and was elected constable.^[39]

³² Ibid., 1:65.

³³ Edward D. Stone, *History of Beverly* (Boston: James Munroe & Co., 1843), 15.

³⁴ *Essex Quarterly Court Records* [note 24], 1:319.

³⁵ Ibid., 2:323.

³⁶ Ibid., 2:324–25.

³⁷ Ibid., 3:16, 83.

³⁸ Ibid., 3:221.

³⁹ Ibid., 3:289.

On 27 March 1677, administration of Osmond's estate was granted to Elizabeth, the widow.^[40] The division of the estate lists the heirs, as follows:

to John Trask the eldest son 40 acres of land and one house upon it near to Edward Bisheps valued at 160li. and the other eight children namely Sarah, Mary, Samuell, Bejamine, Joseph, Elizabeth, William and Jonathan and also the child unborn, to receive from Elizabeth their mother, 50li each, as they come of age; the remainder of the estate belongeth to Elizabeth the administratrix and if any of the children die before they come to age their part to be divided equally amongst the rest of the children, and the land to stand bound for the payment of the children's portions except that land that belongs to John the eldest son.

On 15 July 1695 "John Gyles and Elizabeth Gyles alias Traske" testified that the estate had been distributed to the heirs:

paid to Joseph and Samuel Trask, 50li. each, their portion; to Elizabeth Trask wife of Steven Herrick, William Trask, Benjamin Trask, Mary Friason, Sarah Holland their portion and their share of one of the children's portions deceased, 55li. 11s. each; to John Trask the eldest son 160li.; due to Edward Trask under age, 55li. 11s. which is ready to pay on demand in case he would choose his guardian to receive it; due to Joseph, Samuel and John Traske 5li. 11s. each, which is ready to be paid to them.

Children of Osmond and Mary (____) Trask, born at Salem:^[41]

- i. SARAH² TRASK, b. Sept. 1650; d. after 2 Jan. 1716/7 when she conveyed land as a widow;^[42] m. before 1674 JOHN HOLLAND, b. Boston 1 Feb. 1647, son of Christopher and Ann (____) Holland, and widower of Martha _____.^[43]
Children of John and Sarah (Trask) Holland, born at Boston:^[44]
 1. John Holland, b. 20 July 1674; m. (1) Boston 13 Aug. 1702 Elizabeth Souther,^[45] who d. there 7 March 1703/4, age 20 years and 5 weeks;^[46]
m. (2) there 24 Oct. 1707 Susanna Pitcher.^[47]

⁴⁰ *Probate Records of Essex County* [note 10], 3:124–27. The inventory of Osmond's estate at 3:125 mentions a debt of two pounds due from "John Traske his brothers son" (noted in *Register* 46 [1892]:89–90, citing Ipswich Deeds [note 10], 4:80). This relationship has not been explored. "John Traske" was evidently John¹ Trask of Beverly who married first Florence Hart (Anderson, *Great Migration, Volume III G–H* [note 27], 230), and second Hannah (Solart?) (*Register* 46:89–91).

⁴¹ *Vital Records of Salem* [note 25], 2:358–59.

⁴² Suffolk County Deeds, 31:174.

⁴³ [Ninth] *Report of the Record Commissioners Containing Boston Births, Baptisms, Marriages, and Deaths, 1630–1699* (Boston: Rockwell & Churchill, 1883), 26. For this Holland family, see Annie Haven Thwing, *Inhabitants and Estates of the Town of Boston, 1630–1800, and The Crooked and Narrow Streets of Boston, 1630–1822*, CD-ROM (Boston: NEHGS and Massachusetts Historical Society, 2001), *passim*.

⁴⁴ *Boston Births, Baptisms, Marriages, and Deaths, 1630–1699* [note 43], 132, 142, 180. By a deed dated 2 January 1716/7, Sarah conveyed land with her surviving children, stepchildren, and their spouses (Suffolk County Deeds, 31:174).

⁴⁵ [Twenty-Eighth] *Report of the Record Commissioners Containing the Boston Marriages from 1700 to 1751* (Boston: Municipal Printing Office, 1898), 4.

2. *Sarah Holland*, b. 21 Sept. 1677; m. (1) Boston 19 Oct. 1702 *Walter Ogilby*; m. (2) there 12 June 1707 *John Slaughter*.^[48]
3. *Christopher Holland*, b. 22 May 1688; m. Boston 14 June 1711 *Ann Copp*.^[49]
- ii. EDWARD TRASK, b. 6 June 1652; d. at Bloody Brook [South Deerfield, Mass.] 18 Sept. 1675, during King Philip's War.^[50]
2. iii. JOHN TRASK, b. 15 Aug. 1653; m. (1) CHRISTIAN WOODBURY; m. (2) MARY DODGE; m. (3) ELIZABETH ____; m. (4) MARY ____.
- iv. MARY TRASK, b. May 1657; m. (1) ____ JAMES; m. (2) as "Mary James" at Beverly 16 March 1687/8 RANDALL FRIERSON.^[51] She died between 4 March 1721/2 (when she was admitted to full communion with the First Church in Beverly)^[52] and 18 July 1722 (when her estate was probated).
Child of ____ and Mary (Trask) James:
 1. *Mary James*, b. by March 1687/8 when her mother married Randall Frierson; d. unm. between 16 Dec. 1723 when her will was written and 22 May 1724 when it was probated.
- v. WILLIAM TRASK, b. 5 July 1660; d. Salem 12 Aug. 1660.^[53]

Children of Osmond and Elizabeth (Galley) Trask, approximate birth dates based on the parents' marriage date and the order in which the children were listed in the administration of their father's estate. Children vi-x were baptized 14 March 1674/5 at the First Church in Beverly as "The Children of Sister Trask, viz. Samuell, Benjamin, Joseph, William & Elizabeth."^[54]

3. vi. SAMUEL TRASK, b. ca. 1664; m. SUSANNA ____.
4. vii. BENJAMIN TRASK, b. ca. 1666; m. (1) MERCY (SHATTUCK) ELLIOTT; m. (2) TRYPHENA HERRICK.
5. viii. JOSEPH TRASK, b. ca. 1668; m. ELIZABETH SALLOWS.
- ix. ELIZABETH TRASK, b. ca. 1670, bp. 14 March 1674/5; m. Beverly 3 Dec. 1691 STEPHEN HERRICK.^[55] b. there 15 March 1670, son of Ephraim and Mary (Cross) Herrick.^[56] On 13 Oct. 1695, Elizabeth, wife of Stephen Herrick,

⁴⁶ Robert J. Dunkle and Ann S. Lainhart, *Inscriptions and Records of the Old Cemeteries of Boston* (Boston: NEHGS, 2000), 756; Dunkle and Lainhart, *Deaths in Boston, 1700–1799*, 2 vols. (Boston: NEHGS, 1999), 1:469).

⁴⁷ *Boston Marriages from 1700 to 1751* [note 45], 11.

⁴⁸ *Ibid.*, 5, 16.

⁴⁹ *Ibid.*, 35.

⁵⁰ George Madison Bodge, *Soldiers in King Philip's War*, 3rd ed. (Boston: the author, 1906; repr. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1967), 136. This Edward Trask was not included in the division of his father's estate in 1677 and Osmond's last child was also named Edward.

⁵¹ No marriage record has been found for Mary Trask and Mr. James. She was Mary James when she married Randall Frierson (*Vital Records of Beverly* [note 3], 2:128), and her only daughter was named Mary James.

⁵² Upham, *Records of First Church* [note 9], 57.

⁵³ *Vital Records of Salem* [note 25], 6:281.

⁵⁴ Upham, *Records of First Church* [note 9], 91. Elizabeth (Galley) Trask had been baptized there 26 July 1674 as "Goody Trask" (*ibid.*, 18).

⁵⁵ *Vital Records of Beverly* [note 3], 2:309.

⁵⁶ *Ibid.*, 1:181.

owned the covenant in Beverly.^[57] After the baptism of their youngest child, it appears they moved to Preston, Conn.^[58]

Children of Stephen and Elizabeth (Trask) Herrick, born at Beverly and baptized there.^[59]

1. *Elizabeth Herrick*, b. 17 Oct. 1693, bp. 13 Oct. 1695.
2. *Edward Herrick*, b. 16 Oct. 1695, bp. 22 Dec. 1695.
3. *Stephen Herrick*, b. 24 July 1697, bp. 1 Aug. 1697.
4. *Ebenezer Herrick*, b. 17 March 1698/9, bp. 19 March 1698/9.
5. *Abigail Herrick*, b. 15 June 1701, bp. 28 June 1702.
6. *Anna Herrick*, b. 2 Nov. 1702, bp. 8 Nov. 1702.
7. *Mary Herrick*, b. 15 April 1705, bp. 22 April 1705.
9. *Lydia Herrick*, b. 13 July 1707, bp. 31 Aug. 1707.
10. *Sarah Herrick*, b. 10 Oct. 1708, bp. 17 Oct. 1708.

- x. WILLIAM TRASK, b. ca. 1672, bp. 14 March 1674/5; d. Beverly 16 Jan. 1722/3;^[60] m. Beverly 11 June 1696 SARAH MARSTON,^[61] b. Salem 8 Oct. 1675, daughter of John and Mary (Chichester) Marston,^[62] d. after the date of her husband's will. William and Sarah appear to have been childless. He left a will dated 15 Jan. 1722/3, probated 11 Feb. 1722/3, mentioning wife Sarah Trask; Manasah Trask, youngest son of brother Benjamin; William Trask, son of brother Edward Trask; and Lydia, wife of Thomas Lovett. Wife Sarah Trask and brother Edward Trask were to be executors. In a codicil to the will he left legacies to brothers Samuel and Joseph Trask and sister Elizabeth Herrick.^[63]
- xi. JONATHAN TRASK, b. March–June 1675 (based on his baptismal date and that of his older siblings), bp. Beverly 6 June 1675;^[64] d. before 15 July 1695 when when he was not included in the distribution of his father's estate.
6. xii. EDWARD TRASK, b. after 27 March 1677 (when he was listed as “unborn” in the division of his father's estate), bp. Beverly 10 Nov. 1677;^[65] m. (1) DEBORAH ROUNDY; m. (2) MERCY ELLIOTT.

2. JOHN² TRASK (*Osmond*¹) was born at Salem 15 August 1653.^[66] He died at Beverly 13 May 1720 aged “abt. 62 y.”^[67] He married first at Beverly 9 April

⁵⁷ Upham, *Records of First Church* [note 9], 32.

⁵⁸ Jedediah Herrick, *A Genealogical Register of the Name and Family of Herrick* (Columbus, Ohio: the author, 1885), 27, 54.

⁵⁹ *Vital Records of Beverly* [note 3], 1:174–76, 178–80; Upham, *Records of First Church* [note 9], 114, 115, 117, 119, 123, 124, 128, 134, 136. Herrick, *Genealogical Register of Herrick* [note 58], 54, shows the marriages of Edward Herrick but none for his siblings. I have not attempted to identify their marriages as most of Stephen's brothers also settled in Preston with their children.

⁶⁰ *Vital Records of Beverly* [note 3], 2:583.

⁶¹ *Ibid.*, 2:312.

⁶² *Vital Records of Salem* [note 25], 2:65 (birth); 4:66 (parents' marriage); John L. Watson, “The Marston Family of Salem, Mass.,” *Register* 27 (1873):291–307 at 292, 390–403.

⁶³ Essex County Probate, 313:562–64.

⁶⁴ Upham, *Records of First Church* [note 9], 92; *Vital Records of Beverly* [note 3], 1:335.

⁶⁵ Upham, *Records of First Church* [note 9], 94.

⁶⁶ *Vital Records of Salem* [note 25], 2:358.

⁶⁷ *Vital Records of Beverly* [note 3], 2:581.

1679, **CHRISTIAN WOODBURY**, born at Salem 20 April 1661, baptized at the First Church there 1 August 1661, daughter of Humphrey and Elizabeth (Hunter) Woodbury.^[68] On 25 April 1680 she owned the covenant in Beverly, and on 17 August 1684 she was admitted to full communion.^[69] She died at Beverly 3 June 1689. According to her death record, “being violently asalted by the temtations of Saten, cut her owne throte with a paire of sisers to the astonishment and greif of all, especially her most nere relations.”^[70] He married second at Beverly 30 October 1690, **MARY DODGE**,^[71] born at Beverly 15 August 1672, daughter of John and Sarah (____) Dodge.^[72] She died before 1694 when the first child of John and his third wife Elizabeth was born. John married third by 5 June 1694, **ELIZABETH** _____. She died at Beverly 26 November 1715, “w. of John.”^[73] She was among the first burials at the new burying ground of the Second Parish in Beverly.^[74] John married fourth before 1720 **MARY** _____. She outlived him and on 20 June 1720 was granted administration of his estate.

After John’s death, the probate court named guardians for his four youngest children. On 3 October 1720, the probate court chose Ebenezer’s brother-in-law Jonathan Green as his guardian and for Israel, his brother Jonathan Trask.^[75] On 27 February 1720[1] Christian chose her uncle Joseph Trask to be her guardian and Miriam chose her uncle William Trask.^[76] After William’s death in 1723, when she was eighteen, Miriam chose her brother-in-law Jonathan Green.^[77] On 15 September 1728 John’s estate was divided among his then living children: John, the oldest son, Edward, Jonathan, Mary, Christian, Miriam, Ebenezer and Israel.

Children of John and Christian (Woodbury) Trask, born at Beverly and baptized there:^[78]

- i. CHRISTIAN³ TRASK, b. 20 Jan. 1680, bp. 25 April 1680; d. Beverly 2 Dec. 1687.^[79]

⁶⁸ *Vital Records of Salem* [note 25], 2:310 (birth); Richard D. Pierce, *Records of the First Church in Salem, Massachusetts, 1629–1736* (Salem, Mass.: Essex Institute, 1974), 25 (baptism); Mrs. John E. Barclay, “Notes on the Hollingsworth, Hunter, More and Woodbury Families of Salem, Mass.,” *The American Genealogist* 40 (1964):77–84 at 80–81; Leslie Mahler, “The English Origin of the Hunter and Hollingsworth Families of Salem, Massachusetts,” *The American Genealogist* 78 (2003):241–44 at 243.

⁶⁹ Upham, *Records of First Church* [note 9], 22, 24.

⁷⁰ *Vital Records of Beverly* [note 3], 2:580.

⁷¹ *Ibid.*, 2:310.

⁷² *Ibid.*, 1:111; Joseph Thompson Dodge, “The Dodge Family of Essex County, Mass.,” *Register* 46 (1892):383–91 at 388.

⁷³ *Vital Records of Beverly* [note 3], 2:580.

⁷⁴ Stone, *History of Beverly* [note 33], 189.

⁷⁵ Essex County Probate, 313:198.

⁷⁶ *Ibid.*, 313:250.

⁷⁷ *Ibid.*, 313:595

⁷⁸ *Vital Records of Beverly* [note 3], 1:332–33, 335; Upham, *Records of First Church* [note 9], 96, 99, 103, 104, 106.

- ii. JOHN TRASK, b. 27 Oct. 1683, bp. 23 Dec. 1683; d. after 15 Sept. 1728 when he was included in the division of his father's property.^[80]
- iii. EDWARD TRASK, b. 14 Nov. 1685, bp. 21 Nov. 1686; d. after 15 Sept. 1728 when he was included in the division of his father's property.
- iv. ELIZABETH TRASK, b. 25 Aug. 1687, bp. 9 Oct. 1687; d. before 15 Sept. 1728 when she was not included in the division of her father's property.
- v. WILLIAM TRASK, b. 1 Jan. 1689[90], bp. 23 Feb. 1689/90; d. before 15 Sept. 1728 when he was not included in the division of his father's property.

Child of John and Mary (Dodge) Trask, born at Beverly:

- vi. JOSIAH TRASK, b. 10 Dec. 1691;^[81] d. before 15 Sept. 1728 when he was not included in the division of his father's property.

Children of John and Elizabeth (_____) Trask, only the first three recorded at Beverly:^[82]

- vii. JONATHAN TRASK, b. 5 June 1694; m. Beverly 21 Jan. 1719/20 HANNAH GAGE.^[83]
- viii. MARY TRASK, b. 3 July 1697; m. Salem 3 April 1718 JONATHAN GREEN.^[84]
- ix. CHRISTIAN TRASK, b. 25 May 1701; m. Salem 9 June 1725 BENJAMIN CRESSEY.^[85]
- x. MIRIAM TRASK, b. ca. 1705; m. Salem 23 April 1724 THOMAS LULL.^[86]
- xi. EBENEZER TRASK, b. ca. 1708; m. (1) Beverly 5 March 1729/30 MARY RIX; m. (2) Beverly 30 March 1752 ELIZABETH TROW.^[87]
- xii. ISRAEL TRASK, b. ca. 1711; d. after 15 Sept. 1728 when he was included in the division of his father's property.

3. SAMUEL² TRASK (*Osmond¹*) was born about 1664, and was baptized at Beverly 14 March 1674/5. He died between 3 September 1739 when his will was written and 1 February 1741 when it was probated.^[88] Samuel married before 1690 SUSANNA _____, who was mentioned in his will. She was propounded for membership in the First Church in Beverly 13 September 1701 and was admitted to communion 20 December 1702.^[89]

⁷⁹ *Vital Records of Beverly* [note 3], 2:580.

⁸⁰ A John Trask married at Salem 26 November 1701, Hannah Osburn, but he appears to have been a descendant of William¹ Trask (*Vital Records of Salem* [note 25], 4:395; Trask, "Captain William Trask" [note 2], *Register* 55:386–87).

⁸¹ *Vital Records of Beverly* [note 3], 1:335.

⁸² *Ibid.*, 1:332, 335, 336.

⁸³ *Ibid.*, 2:310.

⁸⁴ *Vital Records of Salem* [note 25], 4:396. The annotations in Upham, *Records of First Church* [note 9], at 177, 181, 184, 186, indicate that she married second Joshua Corning.

⁸⁵ *Vital Records of Salem* [note 25], 4:393.

⁸⁶ *Ibid.*, 4:396.

⁸⁷ *Vital Records of Beverly* [note 3], 2:308.

⁸⁸ Essex County Probate, 324:617–19.

⁸⁹ Upham, *Records of First Church* [note 9], 38, 42.

Samuel was referred to as “Samuel, of Salem” in the birth and baptismal records for his children in Beverly. Samuel’s will provides legacies to his wife Susanna; sons Benjamin, Samuel, Joseph, and Josiah; daughters Abigail Baker, Sarah Meacham, and Jerusha Pride, and to granddaughter Elizabeth Wakefield, “goods that were her mother’s before her decease.” The will also mentions son-in-law Robert Baker.

Children of Samuel and Susanna (_____) Trask, i-viii born at Beverly and ix-xi born at Salem; all children except vii-viii baptized at Beverly.^[90]

- i. SAMUEL³ TRASK, b. 26 April 1690, bp. 13 Dec. 1702; m. (int. Salem 6 Nov. 1714) MERCY BELL.^[91]
- ii. SUSANNA TRASK, b. say 1692, bp. 13 Dec. 1702; m. Beverly or Salem 10 Dec. 1719 JOSEPH WAKEFIELD.^[92]
- iii. JOSEPH TRASK, b. 9 April 1694, bp. 13 Dec. 1702; m. Beverly 16 Jan. 1717/8 EMME TUCK.^[93]
- iv. JOSIAH TRASK, b. 16 March 1696/7, bp. 13 Dec. 1702; m. (1) Salem 13 May 1719 MARY WOODBURY;^[94] m. (2) Salem 22 Jan. 1733/4 ABIGAIL HUTCHINSON.^[95]
- v. ABIGAIL TRASK, b. 2 April 1699, bp. 13 June 1703; m. Salem 11 July 1723 ROBERT BAKER.^[96]
- vi. SARAH TRASK, b. 7 Jan. 1700/1, bp. 13 June 1703; m. Salem 16 Nov. 1727 ROBERT MEACHAM.^[97]
- vii. JONATHAN TRASK (twin), b. 24 Oct. 1702; d. Beverly 31 Oct. 1702.^[98]
- viii. DAVID TRASK (twin), b. 24 Oct. 1702; d. Beverly 31 Oct. 1702.^[99]
- ix. BENJAMIN TRASK, b. 19 Oct. 1704, which probably should be 1703 since Benjamin, son of Samuel and Susanna Trask, was baptized 7 Nov. 1703. He d. before 3 Sept. 1739, the date of his father’s will.^[100]
- x. JERUSHA TRASK, b. 30 July 1705, bp. 30 Sept. 1705; m. Beverly 9 Dec. 1736 PETER PRIDE.^[101]
- xi. ELIZABETH TRASK, b. 15 Jan. 1710/1, bp. 23 Sept. 1711; d. before 3 Sept. 1739, the date of her father’s will.

⁹⁰ *Vital Records of Beverly* [note 3], 1:331–33, 335, 338; Upham, *Records of First Church* [note 9], 124–26, 129, 141; *Vital Records of Salem* [note 25], 2:357, 359.

⁹¹ *Vital Records of Salem* [note 25], 4:397

⁹² *Ibid.*; *Vital Records of Beverly* [note 3], 2:312.

⁹³ *Ibid.*, 2:310.

⁹⁴ *Vital Records of Salem* [note 25], 4:395.

⁹⁵ *Ibid.*

⁹⁶ *Ibid.*, 4:392.

⁹⁷ *Ibid.*, 4:397; *Vital Records of Beverly* [note 3], 2:312.

⁹⁸ *Ibid.*, 2:581.

⁹⁹ *Ibid.*

¹⁰⁰ Either Benjamin or his younger sister Elizabeth or an unknown child probably was Samuel Trask’s child who died the last day of September 1715 (Upham, *Records of First Church* [note 9], 40).

¹⁰¹ *Vital Records of Beverly* [note 3], 2:310.

4. BENJAMIN TRASK (*Osmond*¹) was born about 1666, and was baptized at Beverly 14 March 1674/5. He died at Beverly 8 May 1753.^[102] Benjamin married first an older widow, **MERCY (SHATTUCK) ELLIOTT**, born at Salem 14 March 1655, daughter of Samuel and Grace (____) Shattuck, and widow of Andrew Elliott, who died 12 September 1688.^[103] Mercy died at Beverly 2 April 1710, aged about 52.^[104] Benjamin married second at Salem 9 May 1711, **TRYPHENA HERRICK**,^[105] born at Salem 9 April 1685, daughter of Joseph and Mary (____) Herrick.^[106] She died at Beverly in November 1756.^[107] The vital records of Beverly record the birth on 20 December 1686 of a daughter Elizabeth “illegitimate” to Benjamin Trask and Diannah Nowell.^[108] No further record has been found of a legal proceeding or of the mother or child.

Children of Benjamin and Tryphena (Herrick) Trask, born at Beverly and baptized there:^[109]

- i. MARY³ TRASK, b. 25 Aug. 1712, bp. 31 May 1713; m. Beverly 15 Nov. 1734 ANDREW ELLIOTT.^[110]
- ii. RUTH TRASK, b. 3 May 1714, bp. 16 May 1714.
- iii. BENJAMIN TRASK, b. 25 April 1716, bp. 29 April 1716; m. Beverly 1 July 1742 MARY ELLIOTT.^[111]
- iv. ELIZABETH TRASK, b. 15 Jan. 1717/8, bp. 26 Jan. 1717/8; m. Beverly 26 April 1739 JOSIAH WOODBURY, JR.^[112]
- v. RETIRE TRASK, b. 19 Dec. 1719, bp. 3 Jan. 1719/20; m. (int. Gloucester 16 May 1752) ELIZABETH (____) SMITH.^[113]

¹⁰² Ibid., 2:579.

¹⁰³ *Vital Records of Salem* [note 25], 2:227 (her birth); *Vital Records of Beverly* [note 3], 2:273 (her marriage to Andrew Elliott); 2:431 (his death). Samuel Shattuck’s will, dated 6 April 1689, mentions daughter “Mary” (Essex County Probate, 302:178), but an agreement among the heirs, dated 1 November 1701, lists Marcy Traske, wife of Benjamin Traske, as one of the heirs, and she signed as Marcy Traske (ibid., 307:226). Lemuel Shattuck, *Memorials of the Descendants of William Shattuck* (Boston: Dutton & Wentworth, 1855), 361–62, does not mention her first marriage.

¹⁰⁴ *Vital Records of Beverly* [note 3], 2:308.

¹⁰⁵ *Vital Records of Salem* [note 25], 4:392.

¹⁰⁶ Ibid., 1:426; Herrick, *Genealogical Register of Herrick* [note 58], 210.

¹⁰⁷ *Vital Records of Beverly* [note 3], 2:582.

¹⁰⁸ Ibid., 1:133.

¹⁰⁹ Ibid., 1:332–24, 337.

¹¹⁰ Ibid., 2:311. It would appear that this Andrew Elliott and Mary Elliott, wife of Benjamin Trask (see next note), were grandchildren of William and Mary (Brown) (Parker) Elliott. The published accounts of this family generally ignore their descendants (Walter Graeme Eliot, *A Sketch of the Eliot Family* [New York: Press of L. Middleditch, 1887], 21–22; William A. Whitmore, “Brief Memoirs and Notices of Prince’s Subscribers [Eliot],” *Register* 23 [1869]:336–40 at 337–38).

¹¹¹ *Vital Records of Beverly* [note 3], 2:308.

¹¹² Ibid., 2:309.

¹¹³ *Vital Records of Gloucester, Massachusetts, to the End of the Year 1849*, vol. 1, births (Topsfield, Mass.: Topsfield Historical Society, 1917), vols. 2 and 3, marriages and deaths (Salem, Mass: Essex Institute, 1923–24), 2:350.

- vi. MANASSEH TRASK, b. 19 Nov. [sic] 1721, bp. 29 Oct. 1721; m. Beverly 17 Oct. 1749 ELIZABETH BUTMAN.^[114]
- vii. PRISCILLA TRASK, b. 10 Dec. 1723, bp. 15 Dec. 1723; m. Beverly 20 Nov. 1744 her cousin JOHN TRASK,^[115] bp. Beverly 7 Oct. 1721, son of Joseph and Emme (Tuck) Trask (3.iii).^[116]
- viii. HENRY TRASK, bp. 28 Aug. 1726; d. 1747, drowned at Marblehead.^[117]
- ix. CHILD, d. 19 Jan. 1730/1.^[118]
- x. CHILD, d. 7 April 1731.^[119]

5. JOSEPH TRASK (*Osmond*¹) was born about 1668, and was baptized at Beverly 14 March 1674/5. He died at Beverly in 1735.^[120] He married at Salem 20 December 1693, **ELIZABETH SALLOWS**,^[121] baptized at Beverly 16 June 1672, daughter of John and Elizabeth (____) Sallows.^[122] She owned the covenant at Beverly 25 December 1698.^[123]

An inventory of Joseph Trask's estate was taken 22 October 1735, and on 2 December 1735 the division of the estate lists the widow Elizabeth and the sons-in-law and daughters of Joseph Trask, namely, Benjamin Raymond of Beverly, tanner; Jonathan Baker of Salem, tailor; Noah Cressy, weaver; William Hutchinson of Salem, husbandman; and Experience Trask, spinster. It also mentions heirs of daughter Mary Raymond.^[124]

Children of Joseph and Elizabeth (Sallows) Trask, born at Beverly, and all baptisms there:^[125]

- i. JONATHAN³ TRASK, b. 16 Sept. 1694; d. before 2 Dec. 1735, the date his father's estate was distributed.
- ii. OSMOND TRASK, b. 10 Dec. 1696, bp. 25 Dec. 1696; d. before 2 Dec. 1735, the date his father's estate was distributed.
- iii. MARY TRASK, b. 22 March 16[98/9], bp. 9 April 1699; d. Beverly in 1735,^[126] m. Beverly 12 Dec. 1723 BENJAMIN RAYMOND.

¹¹⁴ *Vital Records of Beverly* [note 3], 2:310.

¹¹⁵ *Ibid.*, 2:312.

¹¹⁶ Upham, *Records of First Church* [note 9], 158.

¹¹⁷ *Vital Records of Beverly* [note 3], 2:580.

¹¹⁸ *Ibid.*, 2:583

¹¹⁹ *Ibid.*

¹²⁰ *Ibid.*, 2:583, no day or month given, from records of the Second Church. Joseph's death was before 22 October 1735, the date of his inventory.

¹²¹ *Vital Records of Salem* [note 25], 4:397.

¹²² *Vital Records of Beverly* [note 3], 1:288. For this family, see John Bradley Arthaud, "Five Married Daughters of Joseph² and Elizabeth (Sallows) Trask," *The Essex Genealogist*, 15 (1995), 55–56, and Arthaud, "The Sallows—Solas—Sollis—Sollace Family: Mariners of Salem and Beverly, Massachusetts," *The American Genealogist* 72 (1997):1–14, 115–34, at 12–13.

¹²³ Upham, *Records of First Church* [note 9], 36.

¹²⁴ Essex County Probate, 316:451.

¹²⁵ All births, baptisms, and marriages from Arthaud, "Sallows Family" [note 122], *The American Genealogist* 72:12–13, except for the baptisms of the two Eunices.

¹²⁶ *Vital Records of Beverly* [note 3], 2:541.

- iv. ELIZABETH TRASK, b. 24 July 1701, bp. 28 June 1702; d. Beverly in 1741;^[127] m. Beverly 6 Feb 1728/9 JONATHAN BAKER.
- v. EUNICE Trask, b. 4 Jan. 1703/4, bp. 2 July 1704;^[128] d. young.
- vi. EUNICE TRASK, bp. 1 Sept. 1706;^[129] d. before 2 Dec. 1735, the date her father's estate was distributed.
- vii. EXPERIENCE TRASK, b. 11 March 1707/8, bp. 21 March 1707/8; m. Beverly 2 Feb. 1736/7 JOSIAH TROW.
- viii. REBECCA TRASK, b. 3 Nov. 1710, bp. 5 Nov. 1710; m. Beverly 13 Dec. 1733 NOAH CRESSEY.
- ix. JOANNA TRASK, bp. 4 Oct. 1713; m. (int. Salem 9 Nov. 1733) WILLIAM HUTCHINSON.^[130]

6. EDWARD² TRASK (*Osmond*¹) was born in 1676 or 1677, and was baptized at Beverly 10 November 1677. He died at Beverly 5 May 1737.^[131] He married, with intentions at Beverly dated 21 April 1700, **DEBORAH ROUNDY**, daughter of Robert and Deborah (Plumb) Roundy.^[132] She died before 28 June 1705 when Edward married second at Beverly, **MERCY ELLIOTT**,^[133] born at Beverly 30 August 1681, daughter of Andrew and Mercy (Shattuck) Elliott.^[134] She died there 27 April 1756 as a widow.^[135]

Edward Trask's will was written 10 May 1726 and probated 29 May 1738.^[136] He named his wife Mercy; four daughters, Lydia Lovett, Sarah Cox, Mercy Trask, and Deborah Trask; and three sons Edward, Osmond, and William. His son Osmond received the house and barn "formerly my sister Fryersones." William received nothing, as "my brother William Trask lately decd of Beverly has given him an estate already."

Children of Edward and Deborah (Roundy) Trask, born at Beverly:^[137]

- i. LYDIA³ TRASK, b. 10 Dec. 1701; m. Beverly 12 Jan. 1720/1 THOMAS LOVETT.^[138]

¹²⁷ Ibid., 2:369.

¹²⁸ Upham, *Records of First Church* [note 9], 127.

¹²⁹ Ibid., 131.

¹³⁰ Melinde Lutz Sanborn, *Lost Babes: Fornication Abstracts from Court Records, Essex County, Massachusetts, 1692–1745* (Derry, N.H.: the author, 1992), 58, shows they were married in November 1733.

¹³¹ *Vital Records of Beverly* [note 3], 2:580.

¹³² Ibid., 2:308. Deborah's birth was not recorded, but her father's will, dated 15 November 1715, probated 29 December 1715, leaves five pounds "to each of my granddaughters Lydia Trask and Sarah Trask ye daughters of my Daughter Deborah dec'd" (Essex County Probate, 311:330–31). See also Everett Ellsworth Roundy, *The Roundy Family in America from the Sixteen Hundreds* (Dedham, Mass.: the author, 1942), 331.

¹³³ *Vital Records of Beverly* [note 3], 2:308.

¹³⁴ Ibid., 1:121. Edward Trask's wife was the stepdaughter of his older brother Benjamin since the Trask brothers married the two Mercys, mother and daughter.

¹³⁵ Ibid., 2:582.

¹³⁶ Essex County Probate, 322:330–32.

¹³⁷ *Vital Records of Beverly* [note 3], 1:336–37.

- ii. SARAH TRASK, b. 20 Dec. 1703, bp. Beverly 4 Nov. 1705;^[139] m. Beverly 9 Nov. 1721 WILLIAM COX.^[140]

Children of Edward and Mercy (Elliott) Trask, born at Beverly:^[141]

- iii. EDWARD TRASK, b. 10 Sept. 1707; m. ABIGAIL _____.^[142]
- iv. OSMOND TRASK, b. 10 April 1710; m. (1) Beverly 12 Feb. 1733/4 JEAN GROVES;^[143] m. (2) Beverly 2 Jan. 1752 ELIZABETH (SYMONDS) DAVIS.^[144]
- v. WILLIAM TRASK, b. 20 Nov. 1712; m. Beverly 5 June 1735 MARTHA BALCH.^[145]
- vi. MERCY TRASK, b. 25 Aug. 1716; m. Beverly 30 June 1737 WILLIAM HASCALL.^[146]
- vii. DEBORAH TRASK, b. 21 Sept. 1719; d. Beverly Aug. 1736.^[147]

Deborah Kimball Nowers, Ed.D., is a descendant of Osmond Trask. She may be reached at P.O. Box 267, Wales, MA 01081; nowersd@samnet.net.

¹³⁸ Ibid., 2:310.

¹³⁹ Upham, *Records of First Church* [note 9], 130.

¹⁴⁰ *Vital Records of Beverly* [note 3], 2:312; Sanborn, *Lost Babes* [note 130], 40.

¹⁴¹ *Vital Records of Beverly* [note 3], 1:332–33, 337–38.

¹⁴² Upham, *Records of First Church* [note 9], 183, 191.

¹⁴³ *Vital Records of Beverly* [note 3], 2:311.

¹⁴⁴ Ibid., 2:311; Scott C. Steward and John Bradley Arthaud, ed., *A Thorndike Family History* . . . (Boston: Newbury Street Press, 2000), 108.

¹⁴⁵ *Vital Records of Beverly* [note 3], 2:312. They were the parents of Deborah Trask, mother of Hannah (Raymond) Standley, discussed at the beginning of this article.

¹⁴⁶ Ibid., 2:310.

¹⁴⁷ Ibid., 2:580.

GENEALOGIST JOHN FARMER DISCOVERS HIS ANCESTRY:
THE WARWICKSHIRE FAMILY OF EDWARD¹ FARMER,
ISABEL¹ (FARMER) (WYMAN) (BLOOD) GREEN, AND
THOMAS¹ POLLARD, OF BILLERICA, MASSACHUSETTS

Nathaniel Lane Taylor

(Continued from Register 160 [2006]:272)

PART 2: REV. DR. RICHARD FARMER'S ANCESTRAL PRETENSIONS

John⁵ Farmer (1789-1838), the founder of systematic genealogy in America, launched his seminal career with his curiosity over his own family in New England. As we saw in the first installment, he was clearly impressed with what his inherited family papers told him of the story of his immigrant ancestor Isabel (Burbage) (Farmer) Wiswall, and her struggle over money from both her deceased husbands, John^A Farmer and Thomas¹ Wiswall. Yet beyond the ambiguous portrait they provided of Isabel, John Farmer's heirloom documents gave him valuable clues for further research into his English ancestry and connections, which he pursued with an ingenuity and dedication which may have been very unusual in his day. Armed with the names of his immigrant ancestor's father (John^A Farmer) and home parish (Ansley, Warwickshire), he began hunting for more information. Around 1820 he wrote letters to England to seek contact with any members of the Farmer family still living at or near Ansley. We do not know precisely what or to whom he wrote, but at last in 1822 he received a reply from an English fourth cousin, the senior male-line representative (in fact the *last* male-line descendant left in England) of John^A Farmer: Reverend Thomas Farmer, rector of Aspley Guise, Bedfordshire:^[23]

Aspley Guise
Woburn
Bedfordshire

Dear Sir,

Having lately been to visit my relations at Leicester, my native place, I saw for the first time (and indeed I never heard of it before) a letter from you desiring an account of our family, and being satisfied of our consanguinity, you will allow me to hope

²³ The 1828 published version of John Farmer's *Genealogical Memoir* [note 2] prints, with minor omissions and errors, the two letters from Rev. Thomas Farmer of Aspley-Guise, Bedfordshire, dated July 1822 and December 1823; these letters are also reprinted in the *Register* 1 (1847):33-34. The fuller texts given here are drawn from John Farmer's longhand copies in his manuscript Farmer Notebook [note 5], 49-52). Note that this Farmer Notebook was shown with an incorrect call number in note 5; the correct call number is SG Far 5, vol. 1.

that you may cross the Atlantic and visit this village of which I am the rector, and which is situated but little more than forty miles from London, and near the Duke of Bedford's magnificent park and palace.

I am possessed of the papers which formerly belonged to my uncle, Dr. Richard Farmer, who certainly was a most ingenious and classical scholar and perhaps the best annotator on England's immortal bard. You may know that he was Master of Emmanuel College in the University of Cambridge. There I was educated, and there I saw him die after a very long protracted illness on the 8th of September 1797. The loose papers from which I shall send you extracts are in Dr. Farmer's handwriting. My father Thomas Farmer is now at Leicester and is the only male issue of his generation. He was born on the 10th of May 1744.^[24] I was born on the 20th of August 1771, and am the only male issue left, and I am in possession of land in the vicinity of Nuneaton, sharing it equally with Mr. Arnold of Ashby, no great distance from Daventry, in the county of Northampton. Of the present owner of Anceley or Astley, I know nothing, but in old papers I find John Farmer of Anceley in the county of Warwick passes a fine 1st Sept. 1604, and that a John Farmer in 1663 contracts marriage with Isabel Barbage of Great Packington in the County of Warwick, and that Isabel in after marriage articles is styled "now of New-England"—that John Farmer of Nuneaton marries Sarah Daws of Tamworth and settles the estate at Anceley upon her. Richard Farmer, son of John and Sarah, was baptized at Nuneaton 15 Sept 1698, and married Hannah Knibb of Brinklow in the county of Warwick 4 Jan'y 1732-3. Their eldest son Richard, born 4th May 1735, was the person whom you have rightly named of such extensive literary fame and acquirements. I shall seal this with the seal which Dr. Farmer wore and used, and the arms I read "He beareth Sable and chevron between 3 lamps argent with fire proper by the name of Farmer." This coat was assigned to George Farmer, Esq., 1663, 2d son of Bartholomew Farmer, gent., of Radcliffe, near Atherstone, Warwickshire. The Patent was to alter the chevron of the family, though it mentions not what anciently were the arms of the family. I shall be obliged to you for the printed account of Edward Farmer's descendants from 1670, and if I shall hereafter attain further information of our ancestors, I shall be most happy to transmit them to you.

With respect and good wishes, yours,
Thomas Farmer

July 1822

Rec'd October 14th [John Farmer's notation]

Excited by this unexpected response, John Farmer quickly wrote a reply to his new-found cousin, summarizing what he knew of his family, and seeking any further information Rev. Thomas Farmer might be able to provide (as well as asking for another copy of the coat of arms, which clearly impressed him).^[25]

²⁴ Here John Farmer has added in his notebook copy: "Thomas Farmer above died at Leicester, in 1824, aged 80 years. *London Magazine*."

²⁵ Found in a compilation of Farmer-related genealogical material in John Farmer's handwriting, titled "An Alphabetical Genealogy of those Bearing the Name of Farmer" (R. Stanton Avery

Concord, New Hampshire

October, 1822^[26]

Dear Sir,

Your acceptable letter was received on the 13th instant. I was much gratified with the information it contained, & particularly in learning that the Rev. Richard Farmer, D.D., was of the same lineage with myself. For I esteem it an honor of no inconsiderable magnitude to be even remotely related to so distinguished a scholar and antiquary. I had read, several years since, the biography of him in the supplement to the *Encyclopaedia*, the notices of him in Dr. Rees' extensive work, in Lempriere and Jones' Biographical Dictionaries, and in the Life of Sir Joshua Reynolds, and had formed a very high opinion of his character and learning.

It appears from your letter and from documents in my possession, that we derive our descent from John Farmer, of Ansley, our nearest common ancestor. You state that he married Isabel Barbage of Great Packington in 1663, which I should think might be an error, unless she was his 2d wife, as it appears that several of their children were of age at that time. John, probably the oldest son, was your ancestor. He married and settled in Ansley, and died some time prior to 1699. His widow married Richard Lucas, who, it appears from an original letter from Thomas Browne to my ancestor, dated in 1701, at Astley Hall, lived at Ansley "upon the common that goes to Nuneaton." John Farmer, the son of John last named, lived in Nuneaton, and is described in the letter referred to as a "fellmonger" and doing much business in the "maulding trade," and as being "a very rich man." He was the grandfather to Dr. Richard Farmer. Edward, from whom I am descended, came to New England as early as 1673, settled in Billerica, Massachusetts, where he died 27 May 1727, aged about 86 years. In the Register which I send you, you will find an account of some of his posterity. He had one child more than what are named in this register, viz. Sarah, who married Thomas Pollard of the city of Coventry, who was son of William Pollard, brother-in-law to her father. She had 15 children all born in Billerica, fourteen of whom attained mature age and have left a numerous posterity. She died 3 May 1725. Thomas, another son of our common ancestor, came to New England, and was living in Billerica in 1675 & 1684. He left the place, but whether he returned to England or not, I have never ascertained. Isabel, the widow of John Farmer, first named, came to this country and married a worthy gentleman of Newton, Mass., Elder Thomas Wiswall, whom she survived and was allowed dower in his estate. She removed to her son's in Billerica, where she died 21 May 1686. She received annual rents of one moiety of the estate at Ansley as long as she lived. The place on which she resided, and where her descendants to the sixth generation in an unbroken succession have resided, is a pleasant location, about half a mile from the Church (or as we say in this country, Meeting-House) in Billerica. The estate, formerly embracing 500 acres or more, is in possession of an uncle of mine, who is great-grandson of Edward Farmer, the son of John Farmer, first named.

Special Collections Dept., NEHGS, SG Far 5, vol. 2), pp. 147–52 (among odd appendices at the end of the volume).

²⁶ The notebook has 1832, evidently a simple copying error.

It would give me much satisfaction to obtain the names of the children, times of birth, etc., of our common ancestor. It is possible that so curious and industrious an antiquary as your uncle, Dr. Farmer was, might have collected much information of this sort, which if he did, I hope you will be so fortunate as to find. From the book of Heraldry which you have quoted, it seems that George Farmer, Esq., whom you mention, was grandson of John Farmer and great-grandson to Bartholomew Farmer of Leicester. Possibly this Bartholomew was brother to the John Farmer whom you mention as *passing a time* at Ansley in 1604.^[27] Of this your means of information will probably enable you to decide.

On this side of the Atlantick we have few claims to antiquity, our oldest records extending back only about two hundred years. In England, your parish Registers furnish means of tracing out families to a remote period. That at Ansley would supply us with some important dates. From old papers in my possession, I find a charge against Mrs. Isabel Farmer in 16__ [blank] for “searching the register at Ansley,” but I have never been able to find what was the nature of the information sought after.

If you have a copy of Dr. Parr’s epitaph on your deceased uncle, I should be gratified in seeing it. I will thank you for the motto on the seal used by Dr. F., the impression on the sealing of your letter being partially broken so that I could not decypher it. Should you have any scrap of his handwriting which you could be willing to part with, it would confer a great favor on me to receive it.

I thank you for your polite invitation to visit England. Were circumstances favorable, few things would afford me a greater degree of pleasure. The land of my ancestors will ever be dear to me, and the memorials I hold which they either brought with them or which were sent to them soon after their emigration hither, I regard as of much value. They are early *family memorials* and this is sufficient to make them valuable.

It will give me pleasure to receive any works you may have published, and to hear from you and your friends as often as it may be convenient. You will, Sir, be pleased to accept my grateful acknowledgments for your kindness in writing, and in communicating the information contained in your letter.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

John Farmer

Rev. Thomas Farmer,
Aspley Guise,
near Woburn Abbey,
Bedfordshire,
England

The preceding an imperfect copy of the one sent.

²⁷ John Farmer here misread Rev. Thomas Farmer’s reference to John Farmer “passing a fine,” that is, coming to a “final concord” or “fine” before the Court of Common Pleas to convey land. See the next installment of this article for a discussion of this fine.

John Farmer received one further reply from Rev. Thomas Farmer:^[28]

Aspley Guise 1 Dec 1823

Sir,

The family of Farmers from which we are descended were living about the year of our lord 1500 at a village, called Ratcliffe-Cuiley which is in Leicestershire, and adjoins the counties of Warwick and Stafford. One of them was a judge in the Court of Common Pleas, and you observe by the scrap enclosed, another of them chancellor of the cathedral church at Salisbury, which scrap is in the handwriting of the author on the Learning of Shakespeare. Most of them are buried in a vault belonging to the family in the church at Witherly (near Ratcliffe) in the county of Leicester. I know but little of our pedigree, but my grandfather's name was Richard, who married a Miss Knibb, and their family consisted of Richard (the annotator on our immortal bard, prebendary of Canterbury, then a canon residentiary of St. Paul's, London, the Master of Emmanuel College in Cambridge, and Principal Librarian of that University), John, in holy orders; Thomas, my father, who married the third daughter of John Andrew, Esq., of Harlestone Park in the county of Northampton; Joseph, the Lt. Colonel of the Loyal Leicester Volunteers; Hannah, unmarried; Sarah, married Allen Brown, Esq., of Cosby, near Leicester, and afterwards Richard Jarvis, a surgeon at Lutterworth; Mary, married the Hon. Richard Byron, brother of the late Lord Byron. My father, Mrs. Jervis, and Mrs. Byron are still living.

The arms of the family (as settled and altered by the Judge, whose Christian name I do not know) are *Sable, a chevron, between three lamps enflamed proper*, and the motto *Non exstinguentur*.

I sometimes (about once a year for one week) visit my friends at Leicester but never go into Warwickshire, and am totally unable to procure any further genealogical account of our ancestors. My duties here demand almost my continual presence.

I remain your obedient servant,

Thomas Farmer

Mr. John Farmer
Concord
New Hampshire
America
(via Liverpool)

John Farmer had made a remarkable connection! The distant cousin, Rev. Thomas Farmer, had not himself done any significant research into the Farmer family, but Thomas' late uncle had. The uncle had been a prominent academic and ecclesiastic: Reverend Doctor Richard Farmer (1735–1797), Master of Emmanuel College at Cambridge University, and Fellow of the Society of

²⁸ Copy in Farmer Notebook [note 23], 53–55. A partial copy is in *Register* 1 (1847):34.

Antiquaries.^[29] Aside from publishing a commentary on Shakespeare, Rev. Dr. Richard Farmer had undertaken some investigation into his Farmer ancestry, and at one point apparently even intended to publish a history of Leicester, which was never completed.^[30] As the letters show, Rev. Thomas was able to share with John Farmer some of his uncle's notes on their mutual Farmer ancestry, as well as a coat of arms that Dr. Richard "used and wore."

The use of coat armor by Dr. Richard Farmer, shown to be a cousin to the New England Farmers, implies that their common ancestors were armigerous. But were they? The coat of arms used by Dr. Richard in fact belonged to a Farmer family located at nearby Ratcliffe Culey, Leicestershire, in the early seventeenth century. The most important member of this clan — and possibly the first to use the coat of arms — was one Bartholomew Farmer, gentleman (died 1624), who entered those arms, with his pedigree, in the 1619 Visitation of Leicestershire.^[31] Along with Dr. Richard's use of these arms went an explicit claim to descent from this armigerous Bartholomew Farmer of Ratcliffe Culey, which Rev. Thomas accepted at face value — though it appears that his American cousin was more cautious. Genealogist John Farmer was delighted with the coat of arms, and asked Rev. Thomas for a second impression of the seal (the first having been damaged in transit); he also had the arms painted into the flyleaf of one of his own notebooks of Farmer research.^[32] However, he limited his published statements about his own family to that which could be proved directly — naming only his immigrant ancestor's father, John^A Farmer of Ansley — and he does not appear to have used or drawn attention to the claimed coat of arms. As we shall see, this was prudent.

There is no indication that either Rev. Thomas Farmer or antiquarian John Farmer ever knew it, but at the time that John Farmer was beginning his researches, the families of Bartholomew Farmer of Ratcliffe Culey, and of Dr. Richard Farmer, had recently been treated to a published genealogical account, in John Nichols' monumental *History and Antiquities of the County of Leicester* (in a volume published in 1811).^[33] Here, an account of the family of Bartholomew Farmer is expanded with a lengthy memoir of Dr. Richard Farmer, whom Nichols admired and regarded as something of a predecessor. The account also gives a genealogy of Dr. Richard Farmer's own family — in effect, the English descendants of John^A Farmer for five generations. This material was based on Dr. Richard Farmer's own notes (communicated to Nichols after Farmer's death), and

²⁹ *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, 60 vols. (Oxford: University Press, 2005), 19:64–66; Arthur Sherbo, *Richard Farmer, Master of Emmanuel College, Cambridge: A Forgotten Shakespearean* (Newark, Del.: University of Delaware Press, 1992).

³⁰ The project is described in John Nichols, *The History and Antiquities of the County of Leicester*, 4 vols. in 8 parts (London: J. Nichols, 1795–1815), 4:2:943–44.

³¹ *Visitation of the County of Leicester in the Year 1619*, Publications of The Harleian Society, Visitation Series, vol. 2 (London, 1870), 179.

³² The arms are painted on the frontispiece of the Farmer Notebook [note 23].

³³ Nichols, *History and Antiquities of the County of Leicester* [note 30], 4:2:934–51.

includes mention of specific dates and documents which help cement the story of the New England family, including the only known explicit statement of Isabel (Burbage) Farmer's parentage, as well as a summary of deeds and vital records pertaining to her eldest grandson John (1663-1727), who was Dr. Richard Farmer's grandfather.^[34]

Most importantly, the genealogy grafts the two families together — that of Dr. Richard Farmer with that of Bartholomew Farmer of Ratcliffe Culey — based solely on a statement of descent found in Dr. Richard Farmer's notes (and quoted by Nichols in a footnote to the pedigree). The genealogy ignores altogether the known later descendants of Bartholomew Farmer of Ratcliffe Culey (some of whom can be found in subsequent visitations of Middlesex and Warwickshire), essentially replacing them with Dr. Richard Farmer's family, of Ansley and Nuneaton, Warwickshire.

It appears that Dr. Richard Farmer claimed descent from the Ratcliffe Culey Farmers by identifying his earliest known ancestor (his great-grandfather, John^A Farmer of Ansley), as a boy of the same name in an antiquarian pedigree of the Ratcliffe Culey line. The crux of the claim was jotted on a copy, in Dr. Richard Farmer's possession, of a 1640 manuscript pedigree of the family of Bartholomew Farmer. The 1640 pedigree extends to the eight sons and three daughters of John, son and heir of Bartholomew, by his wife Mary Purefoy, of the Purefoys of Caldecote, Warwickshire, a branch of the ancient gentry Purefoys of Fenny Drayton, Leicestershire. Dr. Richard Farmer identified their fourth son, John, as his own great-grandfather, John^A Farmer.^[35]

The present research began as a request for assistance to verify the apparent royal ancestry of Mary (Purefoy) Farmer, supposed ancestor of Dr. Richard Farmer, and apparent grandmother of Edward¹ Farmer of Billerica.^[36] However,

³⁴ We have already seen, in Part 1 of this article, the notice of a 1683 settlement by which Isabel (Burbage) (Farmer) Wiswall renounced her claim on the Ansley estate in favor of her English grandson John Farmer.

³⁵ Nichols, *History and Antiquities of the County of Leicester* [note 30], 4:2:950, bottom of page, note 9. The notes were transmitted to Nichols in 1811 by an associate of Rev. Dr. Farmer, one John Heyrick, who wrote: "This pedigree found among the Doctor's papers, so far as it goes, bears marks of antiquity, and seems to me to be correct. I have continued it from the Doctor's muniments, memorandums, etc., and the relation of his brothers and sisters, to the present time; and have no doubt of the truth of it, so far as the present branch of the Farmer family extends, from whom the Doctor, and his brothers and sisters, etc., claim their descent; and I believe that the Pedigree drawn out by me may be relied on to be just." These protestations of veracity in this testimonial suggest that Heyrick may in fact have had some doubts. But if Nichols himself was suspicious, he made no indication in his pedigree chart. The original 1640 pedigree is in the British Library (MS Harley 1174, folio 111v). Richard Farmer would have had access to it as the Harleian manuscript collection was catalogued and accessible in London literary circles in the late eighteenth century, even before its subsequent acquisition by the British Museum.

³⁶ This claim, though evident in the pedigree printed by Nichols, had not been publicized with regard to the apparent American descendants. The most recent republication of the compiled Farmer origins is found in Alicia Crane Williams, *Stone-Gregg Genealogy: The Ancestors and Descendants of Galen Luther Stone and His Wife Carrie Morton Gregg* (Baltimore: Gateway

the weakness of Dr. Farmer's claim for the ancestry of the Ansley Farmers quickly became apparent.

On its face the claim requires a "force-fit," combining an implausible chronology with an equally implausible social and geographic leap. The 1640 pedigree does not show the age of the young gentry scion John Farmer (whom Dr. Richard claimed to be identical to John^A Farmer), but the 1619 visitation pedigree showed him to have been one year old, hence born about 1618. Could this gentry John, born at Ratcliffe Culey in 1618 to a well-off landowner, have been the same as a yeoman who was married some seven miles away, a scant fifteen years later, to a woman of yeoman stock seven years his senior, herself from a parish even farther away?

And would this gentry John's family have been entirely ignored by his own nephew, who accounted for his other uncle who had issue, in the 1682 Visitation of Warwickshire? The nephew lived only a few miles from Ansley, but made no mention in the Visitation pedigree of any family or issue of his uncle John, the alleged missing link.^[37]

The claim presents a conundrum, since the family claimed as kin, the Farmers of Ratcliffe Culey, lived in reasonably close geographic proximity to those of Ansley, and in fact they did share a somewhat similar social position, straddling the divide between gentry and yeomanry, though at slightly different times.

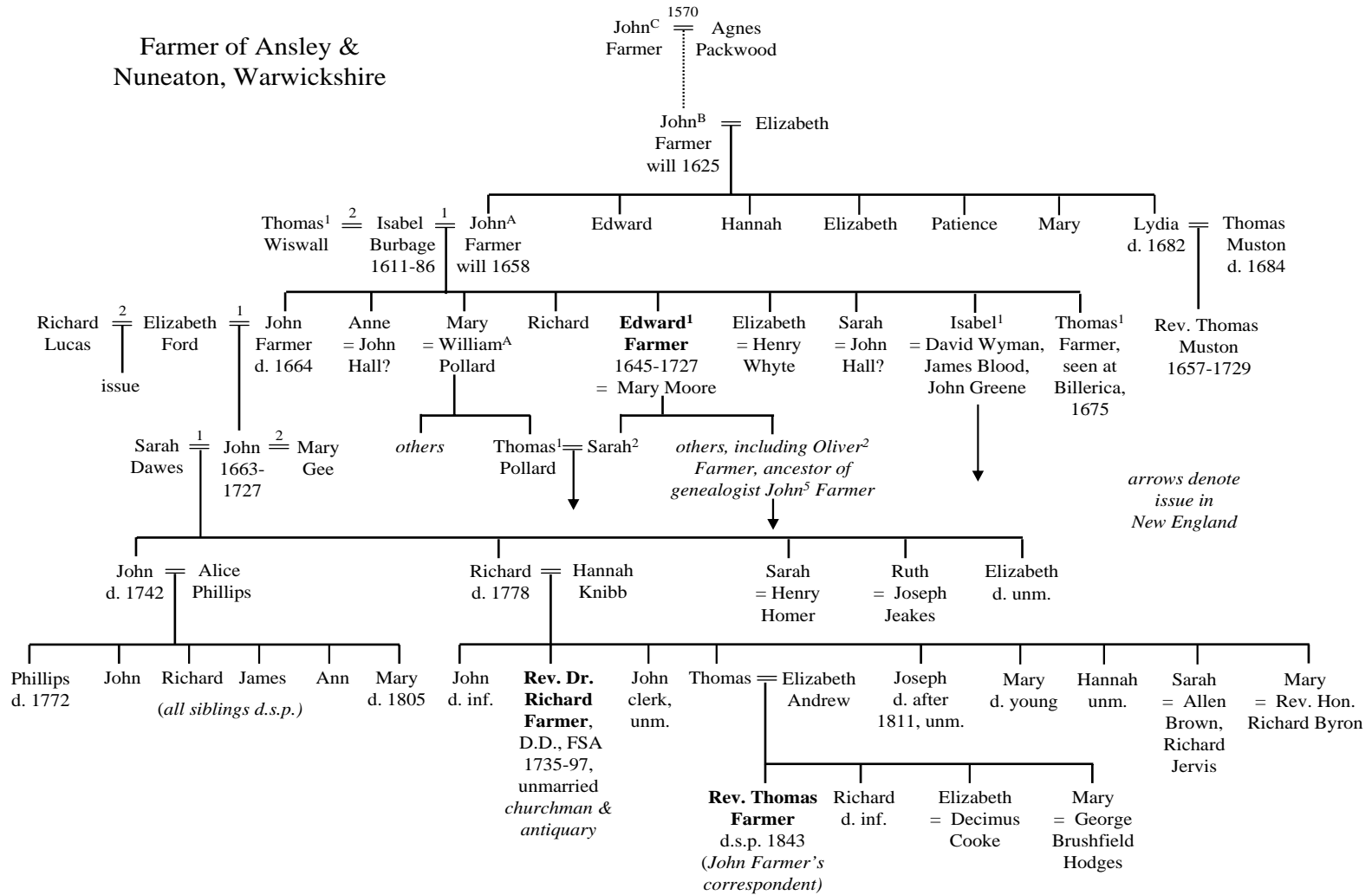
The Farmer family of Ratcliffe Culey, Leicestershire, derives from a John Farmer, yeoman, who died testate at neighboring Sheepy Magna, Leicestershire, in 1521.^[38] There are two distinct branches traceable from the early sixteenth century onward: one in Twycross (just to the north of Sheepy), and one in Ratcliffe Culey (just to the south). The Twycross branch were yeomen, as were most of those of Ratcliffe Culey, but part of the Ratcliffe Culey branch became "gentlemen," rising through the efforts of Bartholomew Farmer (died 1624) who aggressively purchased manorial property in and around Ratcliffe Culey, arranged a significant gentry marriage for his eldest son, John (to Mary Purefoy), and entered his pedigree and arms in the 1619 Visitation of Leicester.

Press, 1987), 113–16; it is based on John Farmer's 1825 account as revised in the 1847 *Register*, containing nothing earlier than the parents of the immigrant.

³⁷ *The Visitation of the County of Warwick [1682–83]*, W. Harry Rylands, ed., Publications of The Harleian Society, Visitation Series, vol. 62 (London, 1911), 29–30.

³⁸ For the Ratcliffe Culey Farmers, in addition to Nichols, *History and Antiquities of the County of Leicester* [note 30], 4:2:950–51, the principal sources are *Visitation of Leicester 1619* [note 31], 179; Joseph Foster, ed., *The Visitation of Middlesex, 1663* (London: J. Foster, 1887), 92; *Visitation of Warwick [1682–1683]* [note 37], 29–30; and an unpublished annotated pedigree at the College of Arms, based on papers classed as "Norfolk 36/106-108," documenting a grant of arms to an agnate descendant of these Farmers in 1935. This pedigree was purchased from the College in September 2000 at the request of another Farmer descendant, who has generously shared this document. These Ratcliffe and Twycross Farmer pedigrees were verified, as far as possible, by examination of the original wills from both the Prerogative Court of Canterbury and the Archdeaconry of Leicester. The family is not presented in detail here because no concrete connection to the Ansley family has been found.

Farmer of Ansley & Nuneaton, Warwickshire



Bartholomew's descendants were gentlemen (a London branch became knights), but their cousins remained yeomen. Bartholomew's own brother Ralph had described himself as "husbandman" in his 1592 will, which predated his brother's rise to fortune.^[39] As we shall see, the Ansley Farmer genealogy does involve a *possible* connection to the Farmers of Twycross, hence a possible distant collateral connection to the gentry Farmers of Ratcliffe Culey. Perhaps imperfect knowledge of collateral kinship led Dr. Richard Farmer to claim *descent* from the armigerous Bartholomew Farmer of Ratcliffe Culey, but we may never know whether, or to what degree, Richard Farmer's incorrect claim of descent was based on any tradition of a real kinship.

The chart (see facing page) presents an outline of what is now known of Edward¹ Farmer's kindred, the Farmers of Ansley and Nuneaton; the chart will be substantiated by a textual genealogical summary in a subsequent section of the article. This yeoman family had an upward trajectory similar to the Farmers of Ratcliffe Culey. Though Edward¹ Farmer's father and grandfather were yeomen, their English descendants rose in the world. The Ansley probate saga has already showed that Edward¹ Farmer's nephew John Farmer (1663–1727) inherited the estate of his grandfather John^A Farmer. A fellmonger and maltster by trade, he built his business and property into a fortune worth £1,000 at his death.^[40] This John Farmer, of Nuneaton and Leicester, was styled "gentleman" on his tomb at Leicester, even though he referred to himself more modestly as a "merchant trader" in his own will. As we saw in the first part of this article, cousin Thomas Browne had described him as "very ritch" and wholly uninterested in his American cousins. His descendants certainly considered themselves gentlemen, and were quite well placed socially: Dr. Richard Farmer is said to have twice declined a bishopric (allegedly preferring to attend the theater, which bishops were expected to forego), and one of his sisters married the younger son of a peer (Rev. Richard Byron, son of William, 4th Lord Byron, and great-uncle of the poet).^[41] Given this significant three-generation social rise, it is not surprising that Dr. Richard Farmer either *assumed* that he must belong to a gentry family or else *asserted* it to be true even if he had no evidence of it.

It is interesting that, when he was informed of this putative connection in the early 1820s, genealogist John Farmer seems to have remained deliberately cautious about claiming the precise ancestry for himself, both in print and in his copious notebooks. He took careful note of the statements sent him by his English cousin Rev. Thomas Farmer, and he was curious about the coat of arms. But, to his credit, his statements about his own English ancestry extended only to the one

³⁹ Will of Ralph Farmer, 1592, in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury (The National Archives, PROB 11/80, no. 87).

⁴⁰ His inventory was valued at over £1,000 (Diocese of Lincoln, Archdeaonry of Leicester, Commissary Court, Probate Records, ca. 1495–1857, Wills and Inventories, 1726–1727 [FHL 1,537,777]).

⁴¹ Nichols, *History and Antiquities of the County of Leicester* [note 30], 4:2:946, 950 (pedigree).

generation he could prove, the immigrant's father, John^A Farmer. It is tempting to see both an early Republican's preference for colonial enterprise over class-oriented privilege, and also, perhaps, the instinctive filtering of unverifiable claims through a lens of scholarly method. Either way John Farmer appears to have been an objective scholar ahead of his time.

Of course, a more remote connection between the Farmer families of Ansley and Ratcliffe Culey may yet be found (and one clue did emerge which suggests a possible but more remote kinship). But at this point our research into the demonstrable ancestry of Edward¹ Farmer turned away from the claimed descent from Bartholomew and the gentry Purefoys, and followed other leads. Beginning with the documents preserved among the Billerica Farmers and the notes collected by Dr. Richard Farmer (as printed by Nichols), we continued with a review of potentially relevant wills and parish registers in the vicinity of Ansley, Warwickshire. Evidence was quickly found which, in contradiction to Dr. Richard Farmer's claim, presented a briefer but much more likely ancestry, as shown on the chart. New research has continued into the other ancestral families allied through Farmer wives Mary Moore, Isabel Burbage, and Agnes Packwood. This new research and a comprehensive genealogical summary will be laid out in remainder of this article.

To be continued: The third installment will present new research on the ancestry of the Farmers of Ansley.

Reviews of Books and CD-ROMs*

The Tillinghasts in America: The First Four Generations, by Wayne G. Tillinghast, Rhode Island Genealogical Society Special Publication No. 9 (Greenville, R.I.: Rhode Island Genealogical Society, 2006. xiii + 775 pp., index. Cloth, \$39.00 + \$3.95 shipping). Order from RIGS Books, P.O. Box 433, Greenville, RI 02828; www.RIGenSoc.org.

This superb genealogy traces the descendants, both male and female, of Elder Pardon Tillinghast (ca. 1622–1718) who settled at Providence, Rhode Island, in or before 1645. In many cases the fifth and sixth generations are given, too. There are more than six thousand footnotes, many of which cite little-used original Rhode Island sources. A great deal of biography is included, often involving the American Revolution, business success and failure, and the maritime trade, including the slave trade. Most descendants remained in Rhode Island, but some went further afield, especially to nearby Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New York. Since female lines are included, too, this book is valuable for its coverage of many other Rhode Island families.

The discussion of difficult problems is impressive and many errors are corrected, e.g., almost everything about the life and family of Joseph³ (*Pardon*²⁻¹). There were frequent marriages between cousins, and even the marriage of an aunt and nephew (which was later dissolved for that reason).

Any genealogist planning to write a book — or even just an article — on a Rhode Island family should look at this work as a model.

The Ricker Compilation of Vital Records of Early Connecticut Based on the Barbour Collection of Connecticut Town Vital Records and Other Statistical Sources, compiled by Jacquelyn Ladd Ricker, CD-ROM (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 2006. \$59.95 + \$2.00 shipping). Order from Genealogical Publishing Co., 3600 Clipper Mill Rd., Suite 260, Baltimore, MD 21211; tel. 800-296-6687; www.genealogical.com.

Connecticut researchers have longed for a CD that would include the Barbour Collection of vital records. At first glance, this CD fulfills this desire and more. Ms. Ricker has transcribed the entire series of vital records collected by Lucius Barnes Barbour. She has added entries from the published vital records of other towns not included in Barbour as well as some cemeteries and a few church, probate, tax, and Bible records. Now one can search all these sources at home. However, caution is needed.

¹ Unsigned reviews are by the editor.

First, even Barbour is usually two steps removed from the original and is not 100% accurate. Many of the other records are transcribed from *The Connecticut Nutmegger*, thus also subject to error. Unfortunately, the partial references supplied for each entry in this index are not sufficient to locate the original record or sometimes even the copy from which the compiler transcribed the data. Although the town name appears, Barbour's volume and page references are omitted.

Second, searching may be difficult. It is not easy to locate a specific name in the 14,438-page index. One can search for all entries for a surname by clicking on "case-sensitive" and typing the surname in all caps. That puts one at the beginning of the list for that surname. But searching for "MILLS, Peter," with or without the comma, brings up no results. One must first find the surname and then page down. Or one can search by using the vertical scroll bar, but since the surname is not repeated at the top of each page, it can be difficult to locate the right spot. Nevertheless, this CD can be very useful.

– Helen Schatvet Ullmann

Middlesex County in the Colony of the Massachusetts Bay in New England: Records of Probate and Administration, February 1670/71 – June 1676, by Robert H. Rodgers (Rockport, Maine: Picton Press, 2005. xxix + 458 pp., index. Cloth, \$45.00 + \$4.50 shipping). Order from Picton Press, P.O. Box 1347, Rockland, ME 04841; tel. 207-596-7766; www.pictonpress.com.

This third volume of Dr. Rodgers' precise and thorough rendering of Middlesex County probate records includes 157 estates from 1670 to 1676. Besides transcribing every single word of every related record that he could find, every item in an inventory along with its value, and every entry in the court records, he has often provided a death date from town records. He has tracked down documents that would not be found in the usual search of probate files and volumes, such as the petition of John Woods relating to the estate of Charles Chauncy, President of Harvard College, found in court, as opposed to probate, files. There are many such, and they are not easy to locate. Occasionally there are related items from land records, such as the receipt of John and Sarah Hawood for their share in her father William Simons' estate.

The introduction is particularly helpful for anyone who would like a thorough understanding of Middlesex County probate records. A place index includes some local names such as Dirty Meadow in Reading, Ferels Gutter in Concord, and the Ealsbee River in Lancaster. Note that Charlestown, since 1873 in Suffolk County, was then in Middlesex.

Dr. Rodgers has saved anyone researching a Middlesex County family in the seventeenth century an enormous amount of time.

– Helen Schatvet Ullmann

The Poor and Others to be Pitied: Eighteenth and Nineteenth Century Selectmen's Records of Town Welfare Cases, Windham County, Connecticut, by Marilyn L. Labbe (Westminster, Md.: Heritage Books, 2005. vi + 515 pp., index. Softcover, \$41.50 + \$4.00 shipping). Order from Heritage Books, 65 E. Main St., Westminster, MD 21157-5026; tel. 800-876-6103; www.HeritageBooks.com.

Welfare was largely a town responsibility in New England before the twentieth century. Thus town poor records are a rich source of information on people, often revealing relationships. Besides payments for care of the poor, often for specific articles such as shoes or medicine, these abstracts include indentures, warnings out, and other miscellaneous matters. Ms. Labbe has extracted such records from ten towns in Windham County (only Union, Scotland, and Windham are not included).

For example, the selectmen of the Town of Thompson paid widow Stone for keeping her own son for thirty-two weeks. The same selectmen noted that "widow Mary Chaffee of Woodstock, relict and widow of Samuel Chaffee, late deceased, and her son Parker [are] legal inhabitants in sd. town of Woodstock," probably to avoid paying for their support. And Mr. Edward Madden was paid "for keeping James Giffen, a child of Mary Farmans."

Generally such town records in Connecticut have not been microfilmed, so this volume is particularly valuable for research in the northeast corner of the state.

— Helen Schatvet Ullmann

Gleanings from Rhode Island Town Records: Providence Town Council Records, 1770–1788, by Linda L. Mathew, published as Special Bonus Issue 2006 of *Rhode Island Roots: Journal of the Rhode Island Genealogical Society* (Greenville, R.I.: Rhode Island Genealogical Society, 2006. 150 pp., index. Softcover, \$12.00 postpaid). Order from RIGS Books, P.O. Box 433, Greenville, RI 02828; www.RIGenSoc.org.

These abstracts contain an extraordinary amount of genealogical information, mostly from warnings out, probate, guardianships, and apprenticeships. During the Revolutionary era, refugees and transients had fled into Providence, and these town council records may be the only place in which they are identified. The warnings out are particularly helpful as the each head of family was examined about place of birth, prior residences, spouses, children, etc. Unexpectedly helpful information may be revealed, as in the 1786 examination of John Jones who stated that he purchased a tract of land partly in Connecticut and partly in Rhode Island — and then built a house partly in each state.

This is the first in a proposed series of "Gleanings from Rhode Island Town records," and we look forward to publication of records for other years for Providence and for other towns in the state.

The Colonial Church Records of the First Church of Reading (Wakefield) and the First Church of Rumney Marsh (Revere), edited by James F. Cooper and Kenneth P. Minkema, Publications of The Colonial Society of Massachusetts, volume 72 (Boston: The Colonial Society of Massachusetts, 2006. 371 pp. index. Cloth, \$49.50 + \$4.00 shipping). Order from University of Virginia Press, P.O. Box 400318, Charlottesville, VA 22904-4318; 800-831-3406; vapress@virginia.edu.

These valuable records cover 1648–1769 for Reading and 1715–1769 for Rumney Marsh. Besides church business, they contain a great deal of genealogically-pertinent information: membership, dismissals, baptisms, and punishment of church members. A complete index (name, place, subject) helps the reader locate this information. For example, under Windham, Conn., we find “Dismissals of Reading Church members to.” Occasionally there is a vignette like the following. In 1738 Sarah, wife of Samuel Evans, was baptized privately, as she was “Drawing, as was Supposed Near her End.” The minister, William Hobby, “Administered y^e ordinance to her, She having in y^e 1st place Own’d y^e Cov^t — a few hours after w^h she Dyed.”

The editors have transcribed the records with great precision. Their scholarly introduction explains their methodology and provides extensive background information on the Congregational Church in the colonial period, including an explanation and analysis of church admissions and membership.

Researching Your Colonial New England Ancestors, by Patricia Law Hatcher (Provo, Utah: Ancestry, 2006, vii + 155 pp., index. Softcover, \$16.95, shipping variable). Order from *Ancestry.com*; tel. 800-262-3787; shops.ancestry.com.

This compact guide is recommended reading for everyone with colonial New England ancestors. Those who are about start researching and those who are still researching will benefit from everything the author says. Those who have almost exhausted their New England research possibilities will benefit from the end notes to each chapter and the twenty-five page list of resources (which includes works published as late as 2006). More extensive lists for New England may be found in *A Guide to the Library of the New England Historic Genealogical Society* (2004), at pages 81–196.

It is exceedingly difficult to cram so much into a relatively brief guide, yet Patricia Hatcher has done an admirable job, adding many nuggets of advice not found in larger guides and touching on topics not always treated, such as religion, education, literacy, and format and organization of colonial records.

Some Descendants of John Sibley of Salem, Massachusetts, by Helen Schatvet Ullmann (Boston: Newbury Street Press, 2006, x + 308 pp., index. Cloth, \$30.00 + \$4.50 shipping). Order from Picton Press, P.O. Box 1347, Rockland, ME 04841; tel. 207-596-7766; www.pictonpress.com.

The author, associate editor of the *Register*, explains that both her parents were descended from John Sibley, hence her interest in the family. As with many New England families, there were previous accounts of this family but all were poorly documented and/or contained major errors. This book does not purport to treat all descendants of John Sibley; it covers his children and grandchildren and then carries forward one grandson, Samuel Sibley (ca. 1697–1730/1). In the fourth generation, two of his sons are carried forward and their descendants are continued, mostly in central Massachusetts.

When you see a genealogy like this with footnotes on every page, sometimes covering more than half the page, you know it will be a reliable book. Not only is it reliable, it is excellent.

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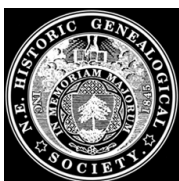
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